THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,650—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
23rd May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8400
14th "	MOOLTAN	11060	...	...
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8069	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10920
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12511
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Glasgow	5429	...	...	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	...	...	8 June*	...
City of Athens	5164	...	30 May	8 ...	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	25 May,	17 June	9 July*	...
City of Paris	9200	15 "	7 "	20 July†	...
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	...
City of York	7900	18 "	11 "	31 July	...
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	...
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	...
City of Glasgow	5529	30 "	22 "	13 "	...
City of Athens	5294	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	...
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	...

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7513	23 Aug.	Naples.... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples.... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8000	5 Oct.	...	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5294	31 "	Naples....3 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 10 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6972	30 "	...	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles. 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	821	432	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.
* Kasara... 1195 Thurs. 23rd May 9 a.m. C. M.
† Dwarka ... 1695 Friday 24th May 6 a. m. direct.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 13th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
21st May, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June
Semiramis	3909	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3909	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5835	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.... " 653 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the Ss. Gothards, Taurus and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	5160	G. Nicolich	6th June

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

E STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Praisident ...	3310	Bremer	26th May 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends there on collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukei	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esp'anade Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakoa	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uniniated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

BLUTHNER PIANOS,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.

Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

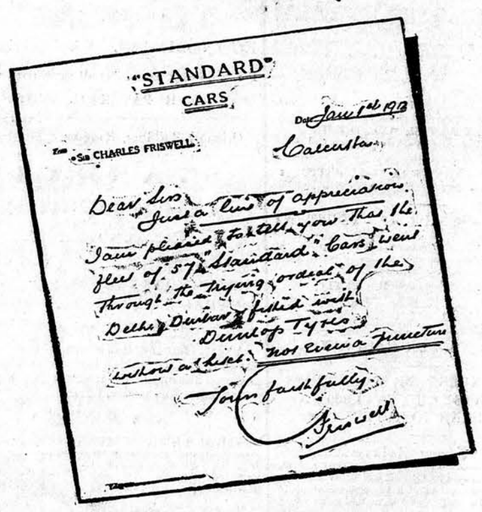
By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

By Appointment to H. I. M. the King Emperor

AUTHORITATIVE TESTIMONY
Regarding
DUNLOP
TYRES.



Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,
3 Wallace St., Bombay. 188c Mount Rd., Madras.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN
PLEASE NOTE.

MESSRS. CONDOR & SONS is the only European Firm, in or out of Bombay who SUPPLY all articles, at the LOWEST RATES prevailing in the Crawford Markets, and deliver all your supplies to your door FREE of COOLY or CARRIAGE CHARGES. Their Stock is guaranteed fresh and all articles found bad will be replaced. Regular fresh shipments from Home have been arranged for. Special facilities afforded to Officers and men of the Army and Navy, Mercantile Marine, Government and Railway employes and others. Write at once for Lists and Inquiry forms.

Please compare these Prices with the Market:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar first quality fine white crystals. ... ... per maund	3	12	0
Barley Robinsons Patent in 1 lb. tins ... ... " lb	0	9	0
Butter in 1 lb. tins ... ... " "	0	10	0
Cocoa Cadburys (large size) ... ... " tin	1	0	0
Oatmeal Mortons Scotch in 2 lb. tins ... ... " "	0	8	0
Quaker Oats " ... ... " "	0	7	6
Sauce Lea and Perrins Worcester in large bottles ... ... " bottle	1	4	0
" " " " small " ... ... " "	0	11	0
Vinegar C. & B. malt in quart. bottles ... ... " "	0	7	6
Soap Sunlight (in 24 oz boxes) ... ... " box	0	7	6
" Calverts Carbolic bar ... ... " bar	0	5	0
" Pears, Transparent ... ... " box	0	13	6
Tea Polsons (Red) ... ... " tin	0	11	0
Coffee " French ... ... " "	0	13	0
Java Powder ... ... " box	0	8	0
Jams C. & B. assorted ... ... " dozen	4	8	0
Milk Condensed Sweetened, nestles ... ... " "	4	8	0
" " " milk maid ... ... " "	4	8	0
Castor Oil Mortons (largest) ... ... " bottle	0	6	0
Cobra Polish No. 5 and 6 As. 3 and No. 3 and 4 ... ... " tin	0	5	0
Sweets assorted (Keillers) ... ... from " lb	0	6	0

All other articles at equally favourable rates.

CONDOR & SONS,
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PROVISION MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
(opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,) 61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."
ARRIVED on 19th May, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Dock. Shafted or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,)
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS,
Agency.
Home Street, Bombay, 20th May, 1912.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that nearly 90 per cent. of the CISTERNS placed in the tops of the houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fitting lids. The result is that a large number of such cisterns breed anopheles larvae which convey Malaria. In those cases where there are tight fitted covers, the same are carelessly left open by servants.

Section 381 of the Municipal Act which refers to wells, tanks, &c., is being amended, and after the same is passed by the Governor in Council, any well, tank, cistern, fountain, masonry receptacles for gardens, etc., etc., breeding larvae of mosquitoes will render the owner or occupier liable to prosecution for creating nuisance.

It is therefore very necessary in the interests of the house owners and occupiers that all cisterns should be hermetically covered and should be kept under lock and key, so as to render them mosquito proof. The warning pipe of the cistern should also be dealt with in the same way by placing a piece of fine wire gauze against the inner opening of the pipe.

J. A. TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.

THE BAI AVABAI FRAMJEE PETIT PARSEE GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

WANTED a STAFF of ASSISTANT PARSEE LADY TEACHERS, capable of teaching from the Gujarati First Standard up to the highest English School Standards. Apply with testimonials and terms before the 15th June.

J. B. PETIT,
Honorary Secretary,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKSHOPS EMOLUMENTS RUPEES 1,200 A MONTH RISING TO RUPEES 1,400.

THE Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive applications for the POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of Workshops, Kharagpur. The applicant must have been trained in a Workshop in Great Britain and have had some years' experience in Locomotive Workshop Management. Preference would be given to an Officer who had also had Locomotive Running Experience. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40.

Applications in India to be sent to Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Calcutta.

Applications in England to be sent to Managing Director, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, 152, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

No application will be received after 1st June, 1912.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of July, 1912, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the Public Street known as De Lisle Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 20th day of May, 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. C. M. TURNER having returned from leave has resumed charge of the Texas Company's business in India.

For the Texas Company,
C. M. TURNER,
Constituted Attorney for the Empire of India.

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by one of the oldest and most important Firms of Distillers and Shippers of COGNAC. Apply with all particulars to: No. 443, Poste Restante, COGNAC, France.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT,
"THE MIRROR'S PROPHECY."

INSURANCES.

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ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
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Chief Agents, Madras.

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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EMPRESS PALE
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Le Clerc Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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WE HAVE A FEW DAYS EXTENSION
GRAND BALL
ON SATURDAY, 25TH AT 9-30
TICKETS Re. 1. PRIZES. SPECIAL BAND.

IN THE NIHILISTS' DEN
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM
AT AMERICA-INDIA
ALL LOVE'S LABOR LOST
TERRIBLE FALL OF A MOTOR-CAR
TRAGIC END OF LOVERS
BENARES OR KASI
THE NOTEWORTHY SCENES OF THE SACRED CITY
OTHER ITEMS OF THE UTMOST INTEREST.
FILMS FOR SALE:
Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone No. 1271.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
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If you have a
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keep it bright with
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Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE,
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 17,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
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ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. PAPER)	,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

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No 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.—42 bales F. P. Cotton slightly damaged by fire, Kasur to Colaba, Invoice No. 72 R. R. 39067 of 11-3-12 out of 56 bales.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st May, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co; and next to Messrs. King and Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.—

Mahogany and French-polished household furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, tapestry, lined drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, writing tables with drawers, teak square and tile-topped teapoys, hat stands, dressing tables, ladies' writing tables, phonograph and harmonium cases, show cases, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 26th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, Etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of the Bible Society Buildings, opposite the Old Money School, at Kalbadevi, the valuable French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as tapestry, lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and, tile-topped teapoys, American book case, Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror, door wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm and without arm chairs, Curzon chairs, plateware, crockeryware and glassware, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, copper, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Vernon T. Gutteridge, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property, will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1912.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).
J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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. B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
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PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

REPETITION AND CORRECTION.

		Bales.
Total in Sight	...	14,920,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	...	243,000
American do	...	3,212,000
Other do	...	81,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [20TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	Nil	Nil
B B and C I Railway	27	31,412

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank wire, and some private bills have been placed at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. July]
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-4
Shanghai "	...204
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 11-16 for the Settlement and after advancing 1-16 to 1-8 closes as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 12 0 to 96 13 0
Settlement ...	" 96 11 0 (buyers)

BULLION:—

Closing rates in London for Bar Silver on Saturday were 1-16 lower for ready at 28 3-16 and 1-8 lower for forward at 28 5-16. New York was 1-8 down at 61 1-4. The local market has been irregular, yesterday (Sunday) the bazaar quotations being 5-16 higher that Saturday's closing, while to-day rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian "	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 11 0
1st Settlement	" 71 14 0
2nd Settlement	" 72 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 81 1 0
1st Settlement	" 81 4 0
2nd Settlement	" 81 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets report a sharp decline. Weather reports continue favourable, but fluctuations are probable, as the feeling seems to be in favour of buying in easy markets. Locally prices opened about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower all round, New good Broach being quoted Rs. 304 1-2; and fully good Bengal, Rs. 249 1-2. Fine Khamgaon-Akola May was nominally Rs. 269. At Colaba the market was easier and good Broach was done at Rs. 302 1-2, but closing rates are steadier as under.

The market for ready cotton has been quiet with only a small enquiry, and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	276	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	279	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	277	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon	"	273	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	268	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	256	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	260-1	"
Good H. G. Westerns	"	265	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	275	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	286	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	"	304	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	249	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	282-3	" "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	... Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	... 7,000
Total Imports ...	... 22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·17 —09	6·18 —09	6·20 —08
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·19 —08	6·16 —08	6·13 —09
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·12 —08	6·12 —08	6·11 —09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is firm and prices are higher.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 13 0 R.T.
May ...	" 12 7 0 R.T.
September ...	" 12 9 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs. 8 13 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	" 9 8 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 60 0 0
Mughi ...	" 57 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 12 2 0 B. T.
May	" 12 13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 10 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready.	Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs. 49 8 0
Small	" 47 8 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
" Delhi May. ...	" 5 7 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,797 1-2
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80 1-2
Indian Specie	64

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co.	2,110
David	435
Fazulbhai Mills	427 1-2
Finlay Mills	347 1-2
Kohinoor	777 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,642 1-2
New Great Eastern	240
Standard	1,347 1-2
Swadeshi Mills	1,445

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy	281 1-4
Bamancua Manganese Co ...	10
Colaba Land and Mill	1,445
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	20

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	65 1-2
Tapti Valley	526

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	13,036	bales.
Wheat	47,313	cwts.
Linseed	38,347	"
Rapeseed	14,909	"
Gingellyseed	4,597	"
Poppyseed	9,300	"
Groundnuts..	2,474	"
Castorseed...	5,795	"
Rice	42,185	"
Myrabollams.	2,400	"
Cottonseed	9,807	"
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	11,773	"
Joowar	15,347	"
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 18th May 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th May 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	May 11. Rs.	May 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1,29,47,664	1,20,49,678
Other Deposits	10,48,58,783	10,04,88,479
Post Bills	5,164	5,164
Sundries	24,79,268	25,14,940
	14,08,90,879	13,56,58,261
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,26,93,579	2,24,88,866
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,95,78,690	1,92,73,063
Loans do. do.	2,88,62,324	2,83,60,320
Bills discounted and purchased	2,19,83,740	2,08,44,232
Dead Stock	2,33,084	2,33,124
Stamps	5,847	5,766
Bullion	4,26,685	6,90,786
Balances with other Banks	9,44,104	8,79,503
Sundries	5,85,162	6,17,157
Cash	4,55,12,156	4,21,99,936
	14,08,90,879	13,56,58,261

HOT WEATHER JOKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that the Bank Cash Balance is down by 33 lakhs this week. Can you tell us if the Bank rate will be reduced next Thursday —Yours, etc.,

SILLY BILLY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st May.

140. Strength.—The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps:—Sappers L. H. Rose and W. B. Johnson.

141. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted a under:—
C. Q. M. S. R. Barker from 1-6-12 to 31-1-13.
Sergt. A. W. Barker from 1-6-12 to 30-11-12.
Gunner E. Symes from 1-6-12 to 31-10-12.
Sapper G. Brown from 1-6-12 to 30-9-12.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Capt., B. V. A.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 21st May.

325. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—
Wednesday, 22nd instant.—"D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.
Thursday, 23rd instant—"A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

326. The Corps Teams will compete in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Challenge Cup and the "Binning" Challenge Shield competitions on Friday, the 24th instant. All marksmen may take part. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

327. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 7309 Vol. W. Blake.
The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Reserve Company:—
No. 2783 Rea. L. Moore.

328. Transfer—No. 3146 Cr. Sergt. A. D'Silva is transferred from "D" to Reserve Company.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 2½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 12 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 2 1-2 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 6 to Re. 1 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholi from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 1-2 each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to As. 12 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters As. 2 each.
Crabs As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 1-2 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 1-2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
do. (Salem) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 20.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—500 cwts olibanum and 192 1-2 cwts mother of pearl shell, M Jafferbhoy; 152 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 35 cwts fish, P Merally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—3,220 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—4,000 cwts linseed and 15,750 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 24 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 5,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed and 200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen Alexandra s—573 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy; 500 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 100 bales gunny wrappers, Ralli Bros; 243 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 204 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fitzclarence s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Wm. Blythe and Co.

Manipur s—950 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

Schonfels s—456 bales cotton and 2840 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Argenfels s—4000 cwts rapeseed and 3000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 595 cwts bone sinews, E C Nanji; 6000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 2000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 100 cwts olibanum 420 cwts turmeric and 142 cwts gum, R Damji.

Roath s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Company; 9893 cwts gram, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton the Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Argenfels s—204 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 2000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 5,913 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

Roath s—5935 cwts grain, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Maltby s—10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 13,500 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 54000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Queen Alexandra s—1001 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Arcadia s—1 case genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias, 43 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales twist, The M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 4 bales piecegoods, Jaffer and Sons; 5 chests opium, A. Allarakhia and Co.

Ischia s—2 cases scented oil, A. Masinbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—10 chests opium, C. Bomonji and Co; 84 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—1,400 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co.

Arcadia s—2 cases ivory, M. Kassam.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Havildar s—200 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Tosa Maru s—200 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAMRY—April 21, at Madras, the wife of Dr. N. D Damry, M. B. C. M. of a daughter.

CARNARVON-BROWN—April 20, at Petworth, Sussex, the wife of A Carnarvon-Brown, M. R. C. S. Dist. Med. Off. E. I. R., Jamalpur, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The principal part of everything is the beginning."—Roman law maxim.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mail of the 10th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12 35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)..	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8 25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), today:—

March	El Capitan	Sousa
Overture	Le fidele berger	Adams
Reminiscences of Scotland		Godfrey
Valse	Princess May	Waldteufel
Serenade	Sizilietta	Blon
Selection	A life on the ocean	Binding
Gavotte	The first kiss	Schubert
A summer Idyll	Hiawatha	Moret

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Uhlans Call	Eilenberg
Overture	Marinarella	Fucik
Valse	Miramar	Santini
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Gavotte	The Bells of St. Malo	Rimmer
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Indian Romance	Hobo noko	Reeves

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at Dr. Dubash's Rooms, Churni Road, to-day at 5-5 p.m. (S. T.).

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Dr. Erachshaw J. Hakim was driving his motor-car along Duncan Road, yesterday, when a Hindu woman, aged about 40, was knocked down and injured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment.

REPORTED THEFT.—Vithaldass Chhaganlal, manager to Gordhan Lalji Mharaj, spiritual head of the Vaishnavs, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 2,753 in currency notes and sovereigns from an iron safe kept in the "pehdi" at 3rd Bhoiwada lane The lock of the "pehdi" and the safe were found intact, but the box in which a duplicate key of the safe was kept had been opened.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during April including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment:—Cruelty cases fined by the Magistrates, 417; overloading 13; animals in cruelty cases sent to the hospital with fine, 175; sent to the hospital without fine, 3; sent to the Pinjrapole with fine, 5; sent to the Pinjrapole without fine, 2; warned and discharged, 23.

NARGOL WADIA SCHOOL.

The ceremony of naming the Nargol Parsi School, after the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., took place at Nargol Sanjan, yesterday afternoon, when a large number of Parsis were present from Bombay. Mr. J. A. G. Wales, Collector, presided at the function. After the naming ceremony had been performed by the Collector a prize distribution was held, the prizes being distributed by Mrs. Godrej D. Padumji.

The opportunity was taken of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's presence at Sanjan by the Parsi community to present him with an address of welcome. Sir Jamsetji, replying, dwelt upon the necessity of educating the girls of the community even more than the boys. With regard to the charitable dispensary opened there he said it was a desideratum and he was sure that charitably disposed Parsis would surely contribute their mite if the movement was set on foot.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Massilia," May 21.

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia," is due to arrive here to-day with the following passengers:—

Capt E J Bridges	Mrs Owen Jones, child and nurse
Capt H M Cowie	
Mrs Cowie	Mr L Meldran
Mr Halstead	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 19th May to 6 a. m., on the 20th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	14	16
Same date last year	23	24
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		132
Same date last year		118

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible —MADON SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY SILVER CORNER.

Syndicate Clears on a Firm Market.

CHANCES OF FRESH CORNER.

FOR the time being the corner in silver on the Bombay market is over. The syndicate which had formed it, and the head of which is Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, of the Indian Specie Bank, has sold out nearly all its Bombay stock at a considerable profit. Mr. Chunilal now has re-entered the market as a buyer. On Sunday, he is said to have purchased 500 bars at Rs. 81-2, the price during the past week having ranged between Rs. 81-1 and Rs. 81-6. There is some speculation on the market, in consequence, whether another corner may not be contemplated.

The report that the Government of India has been buying to some extent is contradicted. Had Government come into the market, and had it bought even only 5,000 bars, this would have caused the price to rise by two or three per cent. at least, whereas as we have shown above it has remained very steady. It is in anticipation, however, that Government will shortly begin to buy that prices have been kept so high.

At 8 o'clock last night prices were unchanged at Rs. 81-5 (first settlement) and Rs. 81-10 (second settlement.)

LIGHTSHIP ADRIFT.

Unattended Vessel Breaks from Moorings.

The unsettled weather at the Sandheads is probably accountable for the report which was published in the Calcutta "Telegraph Gazette" on Thursday, which stated that the Middleton Light gas ship "Moore" was adrift from below and was seen floating up Gabtola Channel at 7-55 on Thursday morning.

On inquiry a representative of the "Statesman" elicited that there had been a storm at the mouth of the river, and the light-ship evidently broke away from her moorings during it. The "Moore" is what is called an "unattended" light-ship, the light working automatically, and not requiring any crew.

When it was discovered that the vessel was adrift, one of the Port Commissioner's survey steamers went in search of the "Moore," found her, and took her back to her moorings.

B. I. MAIL STEAMERS.

Question of Speed and Safety in the Monsoon.

THE writer of the Calcutta Commerce and Companies letter in the "Pioneer," dated May 17th, says:—

Voluminous correspondence on the subject of the B. I. S. N. Company's Mail contract has been submitted by Government to the Chamber of Commerce for their views. The letters are mostly from the Director-General of Post Offices to the Bengal Government and to the various Provincial Postmaster-General and the various replies. There is also a memorandum of proposals discussed by Sir Harvey Adamson and Lord Inchcape at a conference held in Rangoon, and copies of "semi-official correspondence" between Sir Charles Stewart Wilson and Lord Inchcape.

It is pleasing to note the general tone of mutual appreciation which appears to exist between the heads of our Post Office and their seaborne mail contractors. After all the B. I. S. N. Company own the biggest fleet in the world numerically, and are fast adding to their tonnage. As the D.-G. of Post Offices, in his letter of recommendation to the Commerce and Industry Department puts it, "The Company has for the last year or more been carrying out a policy of scrapping its old ships and substituting for them ships of the best modern types which not only provide comfort for passengers of all classes which had not been dreamt of before in Indian waters" but are capable of developing high speed. Briefly, the new contract or the new terms arranged under the existing contract provides for increased speed all round and, as we see, greater "comforts for passengers of all classes." It is not made quite clear as to whether this question of passenger accommodation comes within the province of the Postal Department and the only other reference to passengers noticed is in proposal No. 5 of the Rangoon conference which states that "as regards the Rangoon-Madras service it was considered unnecessary to raise the contract rate of 12 knots. This boat carries crowds of native passengers and an increase of speed during the Monsoon would probably cause much discomfort."

Of course, at the time all these despatches were written, there had been no Titanic disaster, but it is impossible not to remark on the fact that there is not a single reference in the whole correspondence bearing on or suggesting considerations of the safety of these "crowds of native passengers." We all know and agree with the D.-G. of Post Offices that the B. I. S. N. is a fine service, but no harm will be done, seeing that the Postal Department and the Company are on such good terms, if an addenda to all this correspondence were issued showing the certified carrying capacity of all the B. I. fleet and the average number of passengers carried in twelve months and also stating what boat accommodation is provided. Figures have been shewn me of what is considered to be one of the latest and best of the B. I. fleet, the s.s. "Erinpura." She is a splendid boat in every way, and I picked her out because she was what the other B. I. boats have not yet got, but will have in quick time, let us hope, a Marconi installation. The Board of Trade certificate for this steamship allows in the fair-weather season for the accommodation of 4,370 passengers, but what is the certified boat accommodation?

ADVICE TO SHIKARIS.

Dr. J. Nield Cook, formerly Health Officer of Calcutta, in the course of a letter to the "Statesman," says:—

My advice to "shikaris" in malarious parts is:—

1. Always sleep under curtains.
2. If you sit out after sunset, cover your feet and ankles: you can keep mosquitoes off your face and hands.
3. Pitch your camp if possible a quarter of a mile from bustees, where the mosquitoes are less likely to be infected.
4. If there is any doubt about your tabloids being absorbed, wash them down with a wineglass of water containing ten to fifteen drops of hydrochloride acid.

This is practically the advice of the best authorities on malaria.

WISDOM IN A FACTORY.

For worldy wisdom, it would be difficult to surpass the "Ten Demandments" hanging in the rooms of a London factory:—

(1) Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end and that is the wrong end.

(2) Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.

(3) Give me more than I expect and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay, if you increase my profits.

(4) You owe so much to yourself, you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

(5) Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.

(6) Mind your business and in time you will have a business of your own to mind.

(7) Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

(8) It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you will last half as long as you hoped.

(9) Don't tell me what I would like to hear but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity but one for my money.

(10) Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting, you are worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

FOXES AND FLEAS.

"A rather curious story has lately come down to us from Assam concerning foxes," wrote the Canilla correspondent of the "Englishman" recently." "A short time ago, we were asked by one of our visitors from Cachar if we knew how foxes "get ahead of their fleas." On receiving a reply, in the negative, the speaker went on to say that when a fox found the insects more than usually troublesome, he armed himself with a piece of moss which he held in his mouth. He then waded slowly into a stream while his enemies, not liking to get their feet wet, gradually crawled upwards till they were eventually driven to take refuge on the moss. The fox then dived, leaving the weed with its freight, to drift away on the current. If this story is true of the foxes in Assam, it is to be sincerely hoped that there will never be a drought in that province, as should the streams ever dry up, and the passengers by moss be set ashore, it might be distinctly unpleasant for the other inhabitants." The "rather curious story" is as old as India.

DAIRY FARMING IN INDIA.

Dairy farming is one of the most useful subsidiary occupations for agriculturists to engage in, for by this, it is possible to retain and restore the fertility of the soil by applying to it the highly valuable barnyard manure, says the "Wealth of India." Some of our rich land-lords keep fine horses and finer dogs, but they never think of preserving and improving the breeds of cattle either for pleasure or for profit. It is not so in Europe and America. Theoretically the cow is looked upon as a goddess in this country, but one has to go to the U.S.A. to see how the mother cow is taken care of. The barn is lighted with electric light, supplied with the purest water kept clean like a temple and the cows are fed with balanced rations scrupulously selected. Cows producing 100lbs. of milk a day are not rare. A large number of people in this country are vegetarians who need pure milk and butter, but still how many are there in India who have given a thought to this question. Here, too, fine cattle are still available in the Punjab, Sindh, Kathiawar, Mysore, Nellore, etc., and they can surely be improved by proper care and management. Now-a-days, it is hard to get unadulterated milk or ghee in towns and cities and hundreds of dairy-farms can be worked with profit around our large cities.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE.

The "Pioneer" cannot quite follow the Calcutta papers in their attacks upon the Government in connexion with the shortage of railway waggons. The Delhi question is being constantly dragged in and but little regard is paid to facts and figures that are readily available. The "Statesman," for example, wrote a few days ago:—"A Finance Member, who has to meet a bill of many millions sterling for the splendour of new Delhi, is not likely to look with favour on a demand for railway waggons; and hence out of the magnificent surplus yielded by the railways provision was only made for an increase of 2,500 waggons instead of the 8,000 required." Now the following is the amount of rolling-stock to be provided under the Railway programme for 1912-13:—182 locomotives costing 91 lakhs of rupees; 6,100 waggons costing 185 lakhs and 1,462 coaching vehicles costing 121 lakhs. In addition to the above a special fund has been provided for the purchase of another 2,500 waggons costing about 77 lakhs. The total number of waggons to be ordered amounts, therefore, to 8,600, and not to 2,500 as the paragraph quoted above would lead the public to suppose. Locomotives are as necessary as vehicles, and it will be seen that the strengthening of the hauling power has not been overlooked. An outlay of 474 lakhs in a year on rolling-stock of all descriptions is no mean contribution, and it meets the statement that the Railway Board made no attempts to provide for the wants of the future.

BRDGING THE HOOGHLY.

"Engineer" writes to "Indian Engineering":—The suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that there should be a second bridge across the Hooghly is a good one and must for some time have been present in many minds. It will help in the development of Howrah and incidentally help the Calcutta Improvement Trust some way in solving the question of congestion. In short, the time appears to have now arrived for treating Howrah quite as much as a suburb of Calcutta as either Ballygunge or Cossipore. There is no reason why a 500 yard river should so completely sever two localities intimately connected in business as to necessitate separate local administrations for them. The very fact of the principal railway station of Calcutta being placed across the river ought to give that side claims to be considered a part of Calcutta itself and to come directly under its administration. I am not one of those who believe that a permanent bridge across the river with piers in the stream is fraught with danger to the river channel; and no one who has seen the site where the bridge across the Lower Ganges is being built at a cost of a little under 500 lakhs of rupees ought to say that conditions there are safer than at Calcutta—in short I do not remember any other instance of a river being treated with so much respect by engineers. This respect amounts almost to superstition and is more worthy of the attitude of our Hindu fellow-citizens towards Mother Ganges than of hard-headed Britishers. Any way this superstition cannot last for ever and a permanent bridge must come soon, when it will be necessary to treat Howrah as part and parcel of Calcutta. My suggestion, however, is that it be so treated now, that Howrah be brought under Calcutta Municipal Government and the operations of the Trust be extended to it in so far that areas for development be searched for there. At present the City is tearing its hair in search for sites, but is afraid to step across 1,500 feet of water to find them.

DEALING WITH CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The following has been issued from Hyderabad, the Deccan:—The Inspector-General of the District Police reports that Kanjar Bhats, who belong to a tribe duly proclaimed criminal by His Highness the Nizam's Government, enter these Dominions in large numbers from British India and elsewhere. They have no permanent or even temporary settlements in these territories, but wander about from place to place with the ostensible object of earning a living by begging, singing, dancing, etc. Their wanderings are attended with extortion, plunder, cattle-lifting, and general violence to, and molestation of, peaceful raiats who, terrorized by these ruffians and to save themselves from oppression and plunder, supply them with fowls, food, etc. It has also been found that nearly all the adult males of this tribe, and also some of the females, have, on several occasions, been convicted of specific offences both in and beyond His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. There is hardly a single male member of this tribe who has not, at one time or another, been bound down under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The tribe of "Mang Garodis" also holds a similar reputation being inveterate thieves, robbers, and cattle-lifters; and all efforts to reform and settle them have proved unavailing. His Excellency the Minister, agreeing with the views expressed by the Inspector-General of Police, submitted, in the interests of the public peace and tranquillity, an Arzdasht on the subject to His Highness who, in his "Farman" dated the 8th Rabi-us-Sani 1330 Hijri, sanctioned the proposal. His Excellency the Minister therefore is pleased to the following Order:—Ganges of Kanjar Bhats and Mang Garoris, who have been found to be undesirables in every sense of the word, should be prevented from entering His Highness the Nizam's Dominions from British India or elsewhere. Such of them as are at present found wandering in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions should be deported and the Inspector-General of Police should prevent their ingress; but should they enter the Dominions secretly, they should be dealt with under section 154 of the Hyderabad Penal Code and be again deported after the expiry of the terms of sentence passed on them.

The Australian hen may hold the record for hard laying, but in the matter of intellect America wins. One of the Pittsburg papers publishes the following from Clarksburg, West Virginia:—"Because nature has predicted it to him, E. L. Rohrbaugh believes the United States will suffer a bloody revolution next year. Mr. Rohrbaugh raises poultry. He discovered to-day that one of his hens had laid three eggs, one of which bore the raised letters and figures 'War' and '1913,' heavily embossed and plainly readable." When the clown in "Twelfth Night" asked Malvolio, "What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning wild fowl?" Malvolio replied, "That the soul of our grandam might haply inhabit a bird." It is a sad reflection that Cassandra may now be reduced to giving straight tips to Mr. E. L. Rohrbaugh, of West Va.

Do You Want Long, Heavy Hair?

Then treat your hair well. See that it is properly fed. Growth of every kind demands proper food. Starved hair splits at the ends, turns prematurely gray, keeps short and dry. Then feed your hair. Feed it with proper food, a regular hair-food. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Thus help nature all you possibly can toward giving you rich, heavy, luxuriant hair. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO.,
BOMBAY.
PROPRIETORS:
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CIGARETTE PAPER

A H OUR FAVOURITE.
KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Heim 757 tons, Captain A. Eriksen will sail to-day for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Schonfels 3,542 tons, Captain J. Denker, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Koranna 2,267 tons, Captain F. S. Gulston, sailed on Monday for Tuticorin with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Maltby 2540 tons Captain G. Olsen arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Bremen 3rd April with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 957 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi 10th May brought mails a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Monday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron 2285 tons Captain J. W. Taylor R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Natal 4th May brought a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Toss Maru 3610 tons Captain T. Sato which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Kobe, April 20 brought a general cargo.

The steamer Salamis 2665 tons Captain R. Rodger which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London 25th April via Port Sudan with a general cargo and explosives.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall 3436 tons Captain W. H. Hood which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Berkinhead 26th April brought a general cargo and 5 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Basreh 12th May, via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 193 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, 7th May with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons. Captain J. G. Lecroy arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Rangoon 7th May, with a general cargo and rice.

The Venice S. N. Co's. steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons Captain E. Gracapello, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Venice 20th April with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Depatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townand .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ... .R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Gordera .....R I M
R I M S Palmerus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 20.

Asaye .....4359 Cockmen ...Shanghai ..5-6...P & O Co
Arcadia.....3513 Barcham ...China ...P & O Co
Barhein.....1404 Grant.....Arab S Co
Clan Urquhart .....3759 Somerfels ... Tuticorin ...24-5... J Finlay & Co
Chiltonian .....2761 Jones...Hamburg .....T M & Co
Clematis.....2346 Robinson.....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon.....M M and Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nisitkawa.....W & A G & Co
Ister.....2979 Jacob .....A'werp .....K N & Co
Hild .....719 Schwesen ....F F Campbell & Co
Kuala .....360 McIlaria....11-3.....K N & Co
Koranna .....2267 Guiston ...W & A Graham & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....P Gulf .....M M & Co
Malda .....1256 Bamber .....M M & Co
Nassi .....911 March .....S & P S N Co
Orissa .....3525 McLean...Calcutta ...20-5...M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend ... I G T Steamer
Palamcotta.....2209 Outbush .....M M & Co
Roath.....2808 Hard ng...Hamburg ... W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shirley .....2192 S one .....W & A Graham & Co
Surada .....3401 Alton .....M M & Co
Upada.....3852 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Clan Cameron.....2 850 Taylor.....J Finlay & Co
Maltby ....2540 Alsen ...Liverpool...W & A Graham & Co
Salamis .. 266 Rudger.....
Umballa.....3428 Broeq .... M & M & Co
Dando lo.....3197 Gracapello ..... Venice S N Co
Feroozi .....2029 Primose ..... B P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Insts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Lockeley Hall	2378	Crawford	Karachi	21-5	K Nixon & Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harhord	Hull via Karachi	24-5	J Finlay & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	25-5	K Nixon & Co
D Manipur	4923	Lyons	Dunkirk	24-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E Shah Ameer	2323	Wheeler	Bo Hajar S N Co		
H Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	17-5	A Strandes & Co
K Tasa Maru	3610	Satar	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Fitzclarence	2589	Neaton	Hamberg	21-5	J M & Co
N Daylight ship	3593		Baltimore	5-6	Standard Oil Co
O Koweit	2336	Coates	Naples	21-5	Arab Steamers Co
P Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe	Philadelphia	18-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	25-5	Jeddah Bo & P S N Co

Off Side

Havildar	3086	Elliott		25-5	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Chupra	3351	Henderson	A'werp		M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Fay	Calcutta	24-5	M M & Co
6 Schonfels	3543	Denker	Hamburg	1-5	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle	4285	Baker	A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
9 Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	Hamburg	28-5	Karachi W & A G & Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Haughton	London		P & O C
14 Kasara	505	King	Basreh	23-5	M M & Co
15 Candidate	2917	Rushforth	Antwerp	31-5	K N & Co
16 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	22-5	R Line

M W D D

Heim	758	Erikson	21-5...F F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Fatara	King	Basreh, May 12
	Salamis	Rodger	London, Apr 25
20	Firoozi	Primrose	Calcutta, May 7
	Umballa	Broeq	Rangoon, May 7
	Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice, Apr 20

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Kasanna	Gulston	Tuticorin

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Heim Erik en for Bangkok.
" Schonfels Jinker for Hamburg via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Maltby for Naples.
" Boath for Hamburg.
" Toss Ma u for Kobe &c.
" Nasseri for Persian Gulf &c.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Socista' Nazionale di Servid Maritimi Co,s steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 18th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 18th instant at 9 a.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, sailed from Liverpool outward bound on Friday evening the 17th instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umzumbi, Homeward bound arrived at S ez on the 19th instant.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.
These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.
(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for bullie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
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PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
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BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading:
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 21st May, 1912.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Asquith stated a fortnight ago in the House of Commons that the British Government are negotiating with Turkey about British participation in the last section of the Baghdad Railway, from Baghdad to Basra. These negotiations have been proceeding for many months, and are cloaked in reprehensible mystery. We believe that when the time comes for Ministerial disclosures, it will be found that Great Britain has been committed to a scheme in which she will join with three other Powers in building the Basra section. The question of the proposed extension from Basra to Koweit is still "upon the anvil," and the fate of Sheikh Mubarak of Koweit, over whom the Turks persist in claiming suzerainty, still hangs in the balance. It is understood, however, that the British Government is probably prepared to concede the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Koweit, while insisting that the Turks should keep out of Mubarak's territory. This is one of the half-and-half arrangements dear to British Governments when the Foreign Office is weak and muddled, as it is to-day. A few further points may be added by way of explanation. The recent annual report of the Deutsche Bank has found its way to England. It shows that the Baghdad Railway scheme is making steady progress Work is being pushed forward into the desert, towards El Helif, and construction is to be begun this year at the Baghdad end. The Anatolian Railways, which constitute the first section of the Baghdad trunk line, are paying so well that the kilometric guarantees are no longer required, and Turkey is entitled to a share of the profits. A similar result is expected soon on the second section, as far as the Cilician Gates. In both sections the development of irrigation schemes affords the clue to the present prosperity. But it is interesting to note that in other parts of the Turkish Empire, kilometric guarantees are at last in abeyance. The Macedonian Railways have not required the guarantees for some years.

Our purpose in drawing attention to these matters is to protest against the proposed arrangement into which the British Government are dragging the country. In a new and in some respects insidious pamphlet upon "the Foundations of British Policy," Mr. J. A. Spender, the Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, who was in India last cold weather, urges Great Britain to seek "the speediest possible settlement of the Baghdad Railway question." But what is there to "settle"? We are not stopping the Germans from building their railway, and have never tried to do so. The section from Baghdad to Basra is aligned within Turkish territory, and we have neither the right nor the desire to say that it shall not be built. If the Germans think their line is a good speculation, why are they so eager to secure British co-operation? The Deutsche Bank boasts in its report that "nearly all the capital" found up till now for the Baghdad scheme is German capital. Then why do not German speculators finish their work? The real causes of this extraordinary adventure on the part of the British Government can be revealed in a very few words. There are several interests at work. The chief of these is the poisonous influence of international financiers, who in their craving for profits have penetrated to the core of British foreign policy. Certain French syndicates want a share of the spoils which will accrue, when new Baghdad Railway stock is placed upon the market; but they will not join in the venture, unless Great Britain joins it also. They plead the cause of the Entente, which was meant for mutual protection and not for invocation in the aid of private profit. The British Government have yielded to the pleadings of the Paris Bourse. The Cabinet are further actuated by some muddle-headed idea of placating Germany by helping her to build her railway. German motives are more elementary. Despite the boasts of the Deutsche Bank, the line cannot be completed without the aid of foreign capital. "It's your money we want," is the first cause of German appeals to France and England. A further motive is the desire of Germany to entangle Great Britain in the Baghdad scheme. The promoters hope thus, in the end, to force their way to the Persian Gulf with British acquiescence. They are finding pliant tools in our Foreign Office.

In this question the correct policy for Great Britain to pursue is clear and simple. It is no part of the duty of the British Government to encourage the public to find money for a German railway. The Ministry may cultivate good relations with Germany, if they will, but not in this huckstering fashion. They should not oppose the line, and they should not assist it. A railway to Basra can bring no benefit to British interests in the Gulf, and may conceivably injure them. We shall derive no advantage from a share in the railway, and shall probably be outwitted in the matter of control, as we have been outwitted in similar Anglo-German projects in the Yangtse valley. Our only real interest is to ensure that the railway does not charge preferential rates against our trade. We have ample opportunity for accomplishing that object, without going into partnership with Germany. Some sections of the line will permanently require kilometric guarantees. Those kilometric guarantees cannot be furnished by Turkey, unless she is permitted to raise her customs duties. The consent of Great Britain is required for an increase in Turkish customs charges, and it should not be given unless equality of opportunity for trade is guaranteed upon the railway line. Our only other interest is to insist that the terminus should be at Basra, which is the natural port of Mesopotamia, and the only possible terminus for purposes of trade. An extension across the desert to Koweit would bring no commercial advantages, and would be a great waste of money. Its only result would be the impairment of British supremacy in the Persian Gulf. If Germany presses for a terminus at Koweit, we shall know what her real object is. The Basra terminus is the touchstone of British policy in these regions. We believe the Foreign Office is concluding a bad and a dangerous bargain about the Baghdad Railway, and we trust British public opinion will be roused to protest against the secret negotiations now drawing to a close. Last year the Foreign Office, as Mr. Taft's remarkable admissions have shown, very nearly betrayed Canada into the hands of the United States, It is now about to subvert the British equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine in the Middle East, and is voluntarily assisting to break down that British supremacy in the Persian Gulf which has existed unchallenged for three hundred years.

To Check Verbosity. In the attempt to prevent members of the House of Commons from making long speeches Sir Carne Rasch—who was instant in season and out of season on his favourite subject—has found a zealous successor in Mr. C. E. Price, the Liberal member for Edinburgh Central. Recently, in connection with the Home Rule debate in fact, he expressed to the Speaker much indignation that the measure should have been ushered in by excessive talkativeness, and he appealed to the Speaker to say whether nothing could be done to limit the length of speeches. He pointed out that the completed speeches delivered on the first day occupied from twenty-one to nine columns of the official reports apiece, and that, judged by the time test, eight speeches were delivered in six and a half hours, at an average of forty-eight minutes a speech. Of course, Mr. Lowther had to admit that he could do nothing, but, in dealing with the appeal of the indignant Scottish representative, followed the advice of him who suggested that a soft answer turneth away wrath. "Very likely," said the Speaker, "the House would prefer to hear other speeches of twenty minutes each instead of one of sixty minutes," and so heartily was this suggestion received, a fact indicated by general cheering, that it was clear that the House thoroughly endorsed it. We wonder what would happen if a time limit could be imposed on His Majesty's faithful Commons. Of the 670 members it will be safe to say that the large majority are entirely silent from the beginning to the end of a session, but whether they would welcome and approve the imposition of a time limit on members whose speeches are not part of a party programme is another matter. Perhaps they would, and be glad to be relieved of the monotonous drivel which is sometimes spoken, even in the House of Commons. But any discussion of the point can only be purely academical, for the reason, mainly, that the members have a right to talk, and to talk as long as they like, provided always that they are in order, that is that they conform to the rules of the House. From Westminster to Bombay is a long call, but Mr. Price's campaign serves to remind us that there is crying need for reform in this city, in the chamber of our Municipal Corporation to be strictly exact. Time and again members have given themselves up to verbose exordiums which served no useful purpose, but, which, on the other hand, tired the patience of their colleagues, and prevented the business of the day from being reached and executed. Why not a time limit, then, for the Bombay Corporation? The restriction is already in force in Calcutta, and since it was first imposed five or six years ago the two hours which the meetings occupy are as prolific of real work as four used to be under the old way of doing things.

England and Russia. Reuter's message, published in our issue yesterday, suggesting that all is not well in the relations between England and Russia, and that Russia is striving after a *rapprochement* with Germany, might have been anticipated. That the Foreign Offices in London and St. Petersburg were not in entire concord over details connected with Persia was clearly shown in the Blue book published recently; and that Germany and Russia were seeking closer and more intimate relations was made obvious in the speech delivered by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in the Duma, on April 26th, when he emphasized Russia's new *entente* with Germany, and the necessity for a new Orientation of *Triple Entente* policy. There are two points regarding which active friction between Britain and Russia can possibly occur—Persia, and the future of Turkey as it may be affected by her war with Italy, the latter contingency being more remote than the first. It must be remembered, too, that if we have a definite agreement with Russia as to Persia, so has Germany, and the latter is notoriously stronger and more binding than ours. In his speech in the Duma, to which we have referred, M. Sazonoff said that any antagonisms or difficulties between Russia and Germany had been swept away by the agreement arranged between the Kaiser and the Tsar at Potsdam in November, 1910. This agreement, it is worth while to remember, besides covering the Baghdad railway and Persia, informally pledged each country not to take part in any hostile combination directed against the other, which is the next best thing, from each of the two respective points of view, to an offensive and defensive alliance. It is unfortunate, in our view, that the question should have come into prominence, through "an increasing agitation in radical quarters in England against the sentence of four years' penal servitude passed on Miss Malecka, at Warsaw, for consorting with revolutionaries." There is not much before us to lead to a definite opinion in that matter, although there is the fact that, before the lady was arrested, she had frequently been warned by the British Consul in Warsaw against her indiscreet references to the Russian Government, a circumstance that does not help those who contend that she has been unjustly dealt with. If an international breeze is brewing, agitations such as this are calculated to embitter feeling between the two peoples, independently of official relations, and this would be a very undesirable factor indeed in a situation which is serious enough to call for special diplomatic negotiations.

Tram Stopping Stations. The storm that burst over Calcutta, one day last week, has led a contemporary of that city to make the sensible suggestion that "the Tramways Company might find it advantageous on such occasions to relax the rule by which the drivers are only allowed to stop at certain points. Ninety-five per cent. of the signboards which mark these points are exhibited at places, where there is no shelter from rain or sun. The drivers decline absolutely to stop midway between two signboards, unless the danger bell is rung, and no conductor will ring that bell unless there is some real danger. The result is that the public have to remain under shelter till the storm abates rather than take the risk of being soaked in running to board a tramcar, which, owing to the methods adopted, runs empty nearly all the way to the terminus." We do not know how these conditions compare with those of Bombay during the monsoon months, but we imagine there is not a great difference, and that on many sections of the Bombay tramways system, intending passengers are subjected to much distress and inconvenience through the rigid adherence to the fixed stopping place rule. In less than another month, we all hope, we shall have the rains with us, and we suggest for the careful consideration of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company that they would confer a splendid boon on their particular public if they were to arrange some scheme which would enable passengers to board cars with a minimum of inconvenience. We do not suppose for a moment that the question is entirely without difficulty, but we can think of no reason why, with a little thought, the difficulty may not be overcome. Additional stopping places may be one way of achieving the object in view; but whatever the solution is we trust the company will not fail to make an endeavour to discover and apply it.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at Sunday midnight and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

Owing to Court mourning, dinner parties and dances advertised for the 23rd and 29th of May at Government House have been put off until the 6th and 12th of June.

Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 27th April 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 583,061 maunds, and Rs. 46,992 in the earnings.

The United Provinces agricultural report for April states that as the whole rabi harvest has been a very fine one, excluding opium, which is somewhat indifferent, the crop outturn will probably prove to be well above the normal for the provinces generally, while the areas of some of the principal crops will probably be record ones.

"Scotsmen drink whisky as they drink milk; it is our blood, and it has to be eliminated." So remarked the Liberal member for Paisley, Mr. McCallum, at a meeting of the House of Commons Committee on the Temperance (Scotland) Bill. But have Scotsmen any particular liking for milk as a beverage? Anyhow Mr. McCallum may take comfort in the thought that his fellow-countrymen do not drink their favourite liquid as Englishmen drink theirs.

The Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards have commemorated the visits of their Majesties in what must be considered an appropriate and happy manner. They have issued a set of cards, the design of which represents types of Indians and of Indian *fauna*. Representatives of the Company were received by the King and Queen a few days ago and had the honour of presenting a set of the Durbar cards to their Majesties.

INDIAN MONSOON SYSTEM.

Meteorology, a Science of the Future.

FAMILIAR FACTS EXPLAINED.

So much misunderstanding exists in the minds of the general reading public about the Indian Monsoon, that a few words may not be out of place. For instance, a Calcutta correspondent records that the monsoon has begun in Calcutta, which is a misleading statement, and he further relates that in 1890, the monsoon began there on February 7th, although at the same time admitting that there followed a dry spell until June 19th. Of course the rains which fell in Calcutta on February 7th, 1890, were due to an isolated cyclonic storm, and the same is true of the rains which have fallen there now.

Weather may be divided into two main heads, with several sub-heads. The two main heads may be called chronic or stable systems, and temporary or movable systems respectively. The sub-heads of chronic systems are cyclonic systems, and anti-cyclonic systems, to which we might perhaps add high pressure ridges. Such a ridge exists changelessly and continuously in the famous "doldrums" along the Equator. Since India is not concerned with permanent ridges we may exclude them from further discussion. The second head, temporary or movable systems, may be divided into four main sub-heads, cyclones, anti-cyclones V-shaped depressions, and temporary high pressure ridges, (also called "cols"). To these may be added secondary depressions; but as these are simply smaller cyclones following on the heels of larger ones, they do not differ in kind from cyclones, and may be included under that sub-head. Since V-shaped depressions, and ridges hardly ever occur in India we need not further consider them.

The weather in some parts of the world, for instance, the British Isles, is determined in the main by temporary and movable systems; and such permanent stable systems as underlie these shifting phenomena are quite obscured by them. In other parts of the world, for instance, India and Australia, the weather is determined in the main by chronic, stable systems, and the incursions of the other type of weather in the form of travelling cyclonic storms never obscure the main type.

From November until March India is under the influence of a stable anti-cyclonic system having its centre over the Pamir plateau and Tibet. That is to say pressure reduced to sea-level is highest in North India and lowest in South India. The so-called North-East monsoon, which as a rain-giving factor affects mainly the Coromandel Coast, is produced whenever the pressure on the southern side of this anti-cyclonic system gives way. The winter rains of North India including the Calcutta Nor' wester are caused by quite a different phenomenon, namely, cyclones of the type of weather which we have called temporary or moveable. These storms coming down from Persia travel across North India in a general south-easterly direction, and if they are very powerful they reach Calcutta. They only affect the stable anti-cyclonic system for a day or two, and as they pass by pressure returns to the normal, and the isobars regain their normal shape.

THE STABLE CYCLONIC SYSTEM.

From April until October India is under the influence of a system exactly the opposite of that just described, namely, a stable cyclonic system, having its centre in Sind. In other words pressure is lowest in North India, and highest in South India. This great system covers not only India, but the greater part of Southern Central Asia, and West Asia, the Indian Ocean, and North-East Africa. The circulation of winds during this season is of course exactly the opposite of the circulation of winds during the anticyclonic period.

It follows that twice a year there is a redistribution of general atmospheric pressure, and this takes place, roughly speaking, in March and October, during which months the barometric pressure reduced to sea-level is practically uniform over the whole Indian reporting area. There are, in fact, at such times practically no definite isobaric lines. This being so, winds in these two months are weaker and more variable than at any other time of year, the movement of the air being dominated by no general system. During October cyclonic storms may develop almost anywhere and move in almost any direction, which makes them particularly dangerous to shipping.

To return to the cyclonic system of April to October (or April to September) it has been mentioned that the central point of the system is in Sind. Round this in increasingly large sweeps the isobaric lines run roughly from South-West to North-East across the Indian Ocean and India. But there are two important irregularities in these lines. The first is that where the isobars first strike the West Coast of India they bend round at right angles towards the South-East, and only regain their normal direction as they reach the central parts of the country. The result of this is the dryness of the Deccan, because to reach the Deccan the monsoon winds have to cross the isobars instead of blowing along them, a condition universally found to be prejudicial to rainfall. The second irregularity is that the two or three isobars (of '05 of an inch each) next to the centre of the depression throw out an arm of fairly low pressure down the Gangetic plain, so that the monsoon winds when they reach Calcutta up the Bay of Bengal, turn round along the isobars and pass up the Ganges plain, along the northern side by the arm or trough of low pressure. When this trough of low pressure keeps well away from the Himalayas rain-bearing winds pass up the Ganges plain freely. When it keeps clinging to the hills, so that in the chart the northern arm of the trough cannot be delineated, the winds after coming up the Bay cross Bengal and die away against the mountains, being unable to pass up the trough. This was the main cause of the United Provinces famine of 1907.

THE "BAY" CURRENT.

The monsoon winds which cross the Arabian Sea, being weakened considerably by having to beat against the kink in the isobars described above do not usually penetrate with any force to Behar or Calcutta. But their place is supplied by the so-called "Bay current," which passing the south end of Ceylon and being able to follow the isobars the whole way, reaches, Bengal and Burma in considerable strength. In the space between the two currents, namely, the straights between India and Ceylon the weather is practically rainless during July, August and September. But this is mainly due to the clouds being locally attracted by the mountains on each side of the straits. There is not such a definite gap between the two currents as the phenomenon would imply.

Now as to the setting in of the monsoon this term is properly only applicable to the first occasion on which the pressure along the southern side of the stable cyclonic system begins to give way. When this happens it is as if some giant hand had seized the southern most isobar in the Pacific Ocean off the African coast and given it a jerk like a rope, which jerk will travel the whole length of the rope until it reaches India. When the Meteorological Office reports that the weather is disturbed in the South Arabian Sea this means that the pressure is giving way, that is to say, is becoming relatively lower (or lower than usual in relation to its general position in the stable system). This movement accompanied by rain and wind spreads northwards and each successive isobar gives way and retreats northward, while finally the pressure at the centre of the depression drops still further.

In such a case monsoon conditions are established over the whole field. But the pressure may refuse to give way at a certain point, say Bombay, in which case the isobars north of Bombay will stand firm, those south of it being crowded up against them, and monsoon conditions will fail to establish themselves further north than Bombay. As long as the pressure remains relatively low monsoon winds will be strong and monsoon rain will fall. But sooner or later the pressure recovers, and a break occurs. Since the first break is almost always somewhat prolonged, and since on the second occasion on which the pressure gives way it falls further and remains fallen longer than on the first occasion, the terms "chota barsat" and "bara barsat" have come into general use.

On each occasion just before the pressure gives way the winds to the north of the point to which the movement has reached tend to lessen, and to be turned southwards and drawn towards the advancing field of relatively low pressure. This is the cause of the well-known feeling of stifling oppression which occurs for a day a two before the monsoon bursts. Generally speaking, whenever and wherever pressure gives way the winds in front of the movement as it advances die down and there is a sensation of deadness in the air. This applies both to weather of the chronic, and weather of the temporary kind.

CYCLONIC STORMS.

The above is a description of the monsoon conditions proper. But there may occur, both before the monsoon and during the monsoon incursions of weather of the temporary and movable type, in the form of cyclonic storms. What actually happens is that the pressure suddenly gives way over a small and circular area. This sets up circulating winds and produces rain. The main difference between this rain and the monsoon rain is that in this case the area of relatively low pressure is circular in form and invariably travels, the pressure giving way as the storm arrives and filling up as it passes. Such a storm occurred in April 1907 and passed through the Bombay Presidency giving heavy rain. Previous to the setting in of the monsoon these storms may occur any where and travel in any direction. But during the monsoon proper they invariably generate at the head of the Bay of Bengal and travel inland along definite courses or tracks. The commonest track is from Orissa to South Sind. Only the strongest storms reach Sind. It will be noticed that these storms present an exact parallel to the winter storms of North India, which were described above, but of course since the low pressure area is now in North-West India they tend to move North-West instead of South-East.

Lastly, at any time, but especially before the monsoon sets in and after it begins to die down, thunderstorms with rain may occur. These are wholly erratic. They occupy only a few hours, and cannot be forecasted for any definite locality.

Now as regards the hot weather as a cause of the monsoon much confusion exists, and naturally so since even the experts are undecided. The problem is, does heat produce low pressure, and cold high pressure, or does low-pressure produce heat, and high pressure cold? At all times and in all parts of the world there are phenomena which tend to prove that heat and low barometric pressure are found in association, and the case of the great heat in North-West India during May, June, and July is a striking instance. But it is open to doubt whether it is correct to say that a cold hot weather or accumulated snow on the Himalayas prevents the monsoon winds from penetrating into India. A more correct way of expressing it in the present state of our knowledge would be to say that the result of a cold hot weather and accumulated snow is to produce a state of the atmosphere which is associated with the maintenance of high pressures and antagonistic to the tendency of the pressure to give way strongly at intervals during the monsoon period; and this condition will naturally be most marked in North-West India, as the influence of the antagonistic phenomena will there be strongest. The old idea that hot air rising over India, caused the monsoon winds to be sucked in is quite out of date. Winds always circulate round a cyclonic system, and whether there is a bad monsoon or a good monsoon the winds will be there. A good monsoon is a monsoon in which the pressure throughout the whole southern half of the system is relatively lower than usual, and in which there is a tendency for the pressure to give way strongly at intervals.

UNCERTAINTY IN COLOMBO.

Now since the pressure in the monsoon system always gives way from the south and the movement spreads northward, it is natural that Colombo, the first recording station, should find it difficult to say when the monsoon first sets in. The fact is that the first few times the pressure gives way the movement barely reaches even to Colombo, and we consequently get moderate seas and slight rain in West Ceylon and South Malabar. The pressure then recovers. At last, usually about the first week in June, a movement sets in from the South by which the pressure gives way strongly and Colombo records, sometimes for the second or third time, that the monsoon has broken. This burst of the monsoon is usually strong enough to penetrate as far north as Bombay. It is because Bombay is uninfluenced by the feeble preliminary relaxations of pressure that it is almost always easy to say exactly when the monsoon bursts.

As regards predicting the arrival or course of the monsoon, amateurs will do well to let this alone. Even the meteorologists at Simla, armed with data from South America, East Africa, Arabia, and Kashmir, tremble in their shoes when asked to forcast the monsoon. The inter-connexion of world weather is only now beginning to be understood, and we still know distressingly little about conditions in the upper atmosphere. But meteorology is the science of the future, and is advancing slowly but surely. The time is coming when human enterprise will be able to modify the weather to suit its needs.

In consequence of the Socialist organisation connected with the Universities of Great Britain having decided to form a central organisation, a private conference for drawing up a constitution and rules was held on April 19 in Manchester. Mr. Clifford Allen, of Cambridge, presided over a gathering of about twenty delegates representing the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The chairman said Socialism depended for its success on the increase of education at the present moment, and the Universities were peculiarly well equipped to deal with the problem of education. Their movement was not confined to undergraduates, but through it they hoped to influence the professions, the Church, the law, the Civil Service, and the teaching profession, especially the last.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

ANTI-FRENCH FEELING IN TANGIER.

Aggravated by Heavy Fine on the City of Fez.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TANGIER, MAY 20.

The anti-French feeling here is increasing and is aggravated by the infliction of a fine of one million francs on the city of Fez on account of the recent rising there, although the behaviour of the inhabitants of the city was generally excellent during the mutiny.

PERSIAN REBELLION.

Famous Armenian Chief of Police Murdered.

TEHERAN, MAY 20.

Yeprim, the famous Armenian Chief of Police here, who has done Persia much service, has been killed, it is alleged, by treachery, while operating against the ex-Shah's brother, Salar-Ed-Dauleh, near Hamadan.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

British Steamer Seized and Promptly Released.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 20.

The authorities have seized the British steamer "Santona" on a charge of violating President Taft's proclamation against the shipment of arms for Mexicans. One hundred thousand cartridges and ten cases of carbines were found on board.

LATER.

The "Santona" has been released as President Taft had previously exempted the munitions aboard as an act of courtesy to the Mexican Government.

RAW COTTON SUPPLY.

Future Possibilities of India, China and Egypt.

LONDON, MAY 19

Sir Charles Macara, interviewed on his return from Austria, where the Committee of the International Cotton Federation has been sitting, stated that it had been decided that an International delegation should visit Egypt in the Autumn, which would practically mean the holding of a Congress in Egypt.

Sir Charles expected there would be a great development of the cotton industry when stable government was established in China.

The Committee, he said, were fortunate in having the presence of Mr. S. M. Johnson, of Cawnpore. Sir Charles said he was most impressed with the possibilities of India, whence the present generation of cotton-spinners might look for a speedy increase of raw material.

Regarding Egypt, the Khedive, Ministers, and Lord Kitchener were doing their utmost to extend cotton cultivation.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Rumoured Revision of the 1898 Anglo-German Treaty.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Mr. Lucien Wolf, writing in the *Daily Graphic*, says that Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein's first task as Ambassador in London will be to place his signature to the revised version of the secret Anglo-German Treaty of 1898 relating to the Portuguese Colonies. The Treaty will then be published.

Portuguese sovereignty and susceptibilities will be scrupulously respected, but the Treaty will emphasise Anglo-German interest regarding the tranquillity and progress of the Colonies outside British and German jurisdiction, south of the tenth parallel.

THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

India to Deal with the Afghan Encroachments.

TEHERAN, MAY 20.

The Government of India is expected to deal with the question of the Afghan encroachments.

The matter is not regarded as serious.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT

Church will Probably Retain All Endowments.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government is prepared to make very wide concessions in the Committee stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and that the Church will probably be left in possession of all endowments except tithes.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

Press Appreciation of the Colonial Attitude.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The papers give prominence to the statements of the Colonial Ministers, Messrs. White, Pearce, and Fisher, regarding Mr. Churchill's plans for Naval reorganisation, and express warm gratification at the encouraging response from Canada and Australia to Mr. Churchill's suggestions, which, the papers say, have not fallen on deaf ears.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Great Britain and the German Programme.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The *Daily Express* says that the Admiralty intends to meet the German Naval programme by accelerating the current year's battleship construction by at least six months.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Turkish Barracks and Magazine Destroyed.

POSITION OF BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

An Italian battleship has destroyed the barracks and magazine at Marmaris, opposite Rhodes.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The *Daily Telegraph*, discussing Great Britain's position in regard to the Turco-Italian war, declares that while Great Britain is desirous of remaining on friendly terms with Italy, she is bound, as a Mahomedan power, to consider the desires of the vast population of India. She cannot, without embarrassment, see the curtailment of Ottoman authority. Great Britain, the journal adds, has recently become more popular with Turkey, because it has been felt that she is bound to defend Mahomedan interests.

AMERICA AND TRUSTS.

Case against the Coffee Trust of Brazil.

NEW YORK, MAY 20.

The United States Government argues that the immediate effect of the valorization scheme of the so-called Coffee Trust of Brazil, against which the Government is taking proceedings, was the withdrawal of nearly eleven million bags from the market.

The Government declares that the valorization scheme was not concocted for the benefit of the producer, but that it was due to the demands of financiers who were obtaining as much as 24 percent interest on loans.

THE "OCEANA."

Considerable Progress in the Salvage Operations.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Considerable progress has been made in the salvage work in connection with the "Oceana." Five boxes of gold valued at £5,000 each, and over 120 bars of silver, have been brought up.

THE P. AND O. FLEET.

New "N" Class Steamer for the Intermediate Service.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The new P. and O. steamer "Nankin", 7,000 tons, has been launched at Greenock.

[The "Nankin" is intended for the P. and O. Company's intermediate service. She is similar to others of the company's "N" class of vessels. Her registered tonnage is 7,000, and H. P. 5,000.

The P. and O. are building three other ships of a similar kind for their intermediate and branch services. By the addition of this steamer the gross tonnage of the company's fleet, including branch services, will be increased to 475,213.

The "Nankin" has accommodation for fifty or sixty first-class, and forty or fifty second-class passengers.]

MESOPOTAMIA SCHEME.

Contract Given for Another Large Section.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Messrs. John Jackson and Co. have obtained a provisional contract for £4,000,000 sterling to complete another stage of Sir William Willcocks' irrigation scheme in Mesopotamia, which will involve a total outlay of £30,000,000 sterling.

[Messrs. John Jackson and Co., referred to in this message, are counted among the world's greatest contractors. Among the big "jobs" they have undertaken are: the last section of the Manchester Ship Canal; foundations of the Tower Bridge; Dover Harbour; Admiralty Docks at Keyham, Devonport; Admiralty Harbour at Simon's Bay, South Africa; the great railway across the Andes from Arica on the Pacific Coast to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. The firm also carried out the Singapore Harbour Works. The head is Sir John Jackson (1895), one of the Unionist Members for Devonport].

ANOTHER STRIKE.

6,000 London Lightermen to Stop Work To-day.

LONDON, MAY 20.

Owing to a dispute arising out of the employment of a non-unionist, London lightermen have decided to strike this evening. Six thousand men are affected, and the whole trade of the port is threatened.

LATER.

The non-unionist, on whose account the lightermen have gone on strike, is a watchman, sixty years of age.

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

Machine Makes a Fatal Dash into a Crowd.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The military aviator, Lieutenant Ashton, while descending at Amesbury, dashed into a crowd. One person was killed and three seriously injured.

The aeroplane was overturned, but Lieutenant Ashton was not hurt.

AN ALDERSHOT PARADE.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The King and Queen, yesterday, were present at the service at Aldershot. Afterwards, there was a brilliant church parade, attended by detachments of all the regiments in the district. Their Majesties will return to London to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette" left at midnight on Sunday, for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 10th instant.

The steamer "Marmora" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

ANOTHER CALCUTTA CLAIM.

"Calcutta is a Long Way Ahead of Bombay."

THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has issued the correspondence with the Finance Department with reference to the location of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. In its first letter the Department suggests that, probably, the question cannot be summarily decided upon the basis of the relative importance of the various commercial centres, but that the best position might be a place possessing the balance of advantage. In its final letter the Chamber assents and adds it certainly seems that Calcutta does possess the balance of advantages over any other commercial centre, and has also an absolute advantage in the bankers' clearing house returns and the amount of public debt held.

Calcutta is a long way ahead of Bombay.

The Head Commissioner should be within reach of the department of the Bank of Bengal which manages the public debt. In Bombay the outlook is restricted to the cotton and grain trades, but from Calcutta the Head Commissioner can watch the movements of jute, tea, coal and Burma rice trades and the grain trade of Upper India, while Madras is as near Calcutta as Bombay.

The office, therefore, should remain in Calcutta.

REMOVAL OF JAIL PROTEST.

The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association have addressed a letter to the Home Department of the Government of India in connection with the abolition of the Presidency Jail, and its substitution by another outside the limits of Calcutta, pointing out the practical difficulties that will arise, and urging that the limits of the town and of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court should be extended so as to comprise the whole of Calcutta, as it now exists within the municipal limits of Calcutta, providing a suitable basis of demarcation. The Association points out that many insurance companies and capitalists are ready to lend money on mortgages when the land is in Calcutta, but refuse to do so when it is outside.

THE FACTORY ACT.

Effect on Calcutta Mills and Factories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

In view of the fact that a new Factory Act comes into operation on July 1st the Secretary of the Jute Mills Association has sent out circulars enquiring as to the working hours the mills propose to adopt under the new Act and the replies summarised give a percentage of 41.58 of mills decided to work 11 hours, and 58.42 per cent. 13 hours, giving an average of 12 hours per day or 75 hours in a six-day week.

Curiously enough, these hours are exactly the same as the mills are working now under the short-time arrangement of five fifteen-hour days a week. Probably, the effect of the hours under the new Act will be to increase production. Those who have decided to work 13 1-2 hours are prompted by the abnormally splendid trade conditions now existing, for it is possible nowadays for a fairly well managed mill of 1,000 looms to make a lakh of rupees profit per month, and quite a number are doing this. Workers are however very scarce and, owing to this and short-time working, the output to-day is 30 per cent. below productive power.

DALHOUSIE OR SIMLA?

Death of Another "Change of Capital" Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 20.

Referring to the rumoured removal of the Punjab Government summer capital from Simla to Dalhousie, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"There was a reference to this matter in the address presented by the Kangra Tea Planters' Association to Sir Louis Dane a few days ago, and the Lieut.-Governor, in reply, stated he had heard nothing of the proposal except in the newspapers. It may be assumed the story has no basis in fact."

BOMBAY FAMINE.

Further Generous Grant from the People's Trust.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

At a meeting of the Indian People's Famine Trust another half-lakh has been voted for famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency. This brings the total grant from the fund up to a lakh-and-a-half.

MOSLEMS AND MR. MONTAGU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 20.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Bengal Presidency Muslim League:—"That the League views with alarm and surprize the remarks made by Mr. Montagu regarding the rights and position of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal particularly, and of India generally, and emphatically protests against such remarks which are based on ignorance or misconception of the facts. And that the League affirms that it is a mistake to think that Indian Musalmans are not a homogeneous nationality, and that Eastern Bengal Musalmans have little or no relation with those outside Bengal.

A RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The Bengal Veterinary College will lose the services of Colonel Raymond, C. V. D., who has been principal since its foundation, and who retires from the service next month. It is settled that Major Smith, who was officiating principal of the Lahore College, will succeed Colonel Raymond at Balgatchia.

Mr. Carson, Accountant-General, Kashmir State, will proceed on leave and then revert to Government service. Mr. Sykes, who was recently employed in Siam, will succeed him. He is now on leave and will shortly return to India to take over his duties at Srinagar.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Besieged Chinese Feeding on Dead Animals.

DALAI LAMA'S INTRIGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 20.

News has been received from Tibet which brings information as to the events at Lhassa up to the 15th instant. The Chinese were then being harder and harder pressed.

They number some 100 men of whom a little more than half are trained soldiers. They occupy buildings in the extreme south of the city. They are short of ammunition and their maxims and field guns are out of action. They are completely surrounded and reduced to feeding on dead transport animals.

The Tibetans, on the other hand, are gaining confidence. Their besieging force is growing and is now said to number 15,000 men with 1,000 modern rifles. They hold both sides of the river, including an island thus hemming in the Chinese who, failing relief from the East of which there is no news so far, cannot hold out very much longer.

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

On April 21st the President issued a manifesto signed by the members of the Coalition Cabinet, in Pekin, abolishing the Ministry of Dependencies and authorising the Ministry of the Interior to handle the administration of affairs in Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese Turkestan.

A telegram published in the Peking *Government Gazette* announces that Mongolia has sent two delegates, one to the Dalai Lama and the other to St. Petersburg to form an alliance. It is generally believed in China that the Dalai Lama is coquetting with Great Britain and Russia that they may help him to retain the autonomy of Tibet."

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, wiring from Kalimpong says:—"A Gyantse letter repudiates the rumour that the Chinese at Lhassa have been besieged in the Regent's monastery since the recommencement of hostilities. No ejection and capture of field guns have yet taken place. In fact the Chinese have again non-plussed the Tibetan fanatics.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

Why Mr. Williamson was in Passi Minyong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The real truth, says the *Englishman*, about the reason for Mr. Williamson's presence in the Passi Minyong country, where he was murdered, is to be found in the last Administration Report of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. We are told that Mr. Williamson, who was accompanied by Dr. Gregorson, entered the Minyong country to enquire into the extent of Tibetan influence in that direction. Hitherto, the Government has always permitted it to be supposed that Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson crossed the frontier without permission in a mad attempt to solve the mystery of the Brahmaputra falls. He had completed a similar mission in the Mishmi country in the direction of Rima, where he found that the Chinese had annexed all the Tibetan villages, and had planted two flags in Menilkrai village to signify that it belonged to the Chinese.

These facts may throw some light on the conduct of the Abor expedition and our strange reluctance to advance up to the falls. It is quite possible, that our exploring parties were brought back, because they were likely to come in contact with the Tibetans.

FINANCE MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. R. W. Gillan to Officiate for Sir Guy F. Wilson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* states:—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the departure on leave of the Hon. Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, the Governor-General-in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67, Section 27, to appoint Mr. Robert Woodburn Gillan to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

THE FINANCE RESOLUTION.

Opinions of the Press in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

Commenting on the Provincial Finance Resolution the *Englishman* considers the prohibition of the right of provincial taxation to be correct, but thinks there is a selfish side to the arguments supporting the refusal to allow provincial Governments to borrow money.

The *Indian Daily News* is greatly disappointed that the Presidencies will have no power of initiative or control of money, or power to finance improvements without the Supreme Government's consent. Local Governments could readily get all the money they wanted at four per cent.

The *Bengalee* considers the arrangement welcome, but only tentative, since the growth of local autonomous Governments must carry with it power of local taxation, though local Legislative Councils have not yet sufficiently self-governed Parliaments for the change to be safely made at present.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that the provinces are being treated as children or as subordinates who must carry out mandates without protest. The paper believes provincial taxation will be found to be unavoidable.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, returned from Mashobra to Viceregal Lodge this morning.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge visited the Walker Hospital later on.

The first meeting of the provisional Committee of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators will take place in London in the middle of July. The Indian representative is Mr. A. C. Dobbs, Agricultural Department, Pusa.

THE WEATHER.

South West Monsoon Burst at Colombo.

STEAMERS' EXPERIENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Rain and snow have fallen during the last two days in Kashmir. Owing to a disturbance in the extreme north the weather is cooler in the North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces. Rain also is reported to-day generally from Lower Burma, locally in Assam, North Bengal, the United Provinces and South Madras. The principal amounts of rain are:—Victoria, two inches; Tavoy, an inch and a half; Lashio, one; Gauhati an inch and a half.

A disturbance, apparently, is forming in the Bay off the north Madras coast.

Forecast: No important change.

BURST OF THE MONSOON.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., have received a telegram from their Colombo agents stating that the monsoon burst there yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Umballa" (Captain J. G. Le Brocq), which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Sunday evening, from the Persian Gulf, Karachi and coast ports, reports having encountered monsoon weather.

Captain C. R. King, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Kasara," which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Sunday evening, from the Persian Gulf, Karachi and coast ports, reports having encountered monsoon weather.

THE HEAT WAVE.

MADRAS, MAY 20.

The temperature in Madras, yesterday, rose to 111·7. Other high temperatures in the Presidency were Masulipatam 117·3, Gunter 117·2, Nellore 112·6 and Cuddappah 111·2.

STORM IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, MAY 20.

Last evening at seven, Cawnpore was visited by a duststorm, one of the most severe felt for many years. Considerable damage was done to house property and trees, the tramway service was suspended for over one hour, while the smashing of electric main wires and poles led to a suspension of the electric current for many hours, in some places.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·39" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and Ambala and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·17" during a duststorm. Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual at Cawnpore and drier at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperature is in slight excess at Agra, Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at Hyderabad and Belgaum and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations; the minimum is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen at Calicut and Cochin and moderate rain at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Moderate rain has fallen also in the extreme north and light rain associated with a duststorm, at Cawnpore. Seas have become moderate at Colombo, but remain slight at Cochin. Weather appears to continue slightly unsettled in the Bay of Bengal.

Light local rain is likely in Malabar and some thunderstorms in Mysore. A few light showers are possible in the south-east Madras, and isolated duststorms in the submontane district of the Punjab.

CAPTURE OF LOOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 20.

A smart capture was effected by the railway police last Friday at a railway station in Sind when three Punjabis from Lahore, whose movements causing suspicion, were searched by a police sub-inspector and found to be in possession of stolen property valued at about Rs. 4,000 consisting of gold jewellery, sovereigns, wearing apparel and cash. They had secured this by breaking into the quarters of the railway staff at two or three small stations in the Hyderabad district a few days previous to their arrest.

FRANCHISE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 20.

The conference of landholders, members, of the Bengal Executive Council, and Commissioners of Divisions was held here to-day. Seven representatives of landholders were present and eight others who were invited were unable to attend. The conference was held in connection with the rules for Council election and the points considered in connection with the Provincial Council were, what qualifications should be fixed for different divisions on the assumption that the election of a member for each division would be separate, whether the land revenue qualification should be kept as high as Rs.7,500 in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions and whether the permanent tenure-holders in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions should be given the franchise.

The point to be considered in connection with the Imperial Council election was what modifications should be introduced in the different divisions of the new Presidency for the landlord electorate of the Council. The conference which was, of course, private lasted three hours.

THE BARODA PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 20.

Prince Jeysing Rao, of Baroda, is progressing favourably, having recovered conciousness yesterday evening.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINED ON PAGE 6.)

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

Question of its Future Ownership.

THE BOMBAY CASE.

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" wired recently:—"Another railway rearrangement, which is already a bone of contention, and is likely to cause further controversy between the commercial communities of Calcutta and Bombay, is the future of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Secretary of State, it is well known, has been enquiring into the question of the advisability of handing over the working of this system to a company. There are, of course, more than one interested company too eager to grab at this plum in the railway pudding. But perhaps the one whose claims predominate is the East Indian Railway. The Calcutta commercial community has been supporting the East Indian Railway and claim the line as compensation for the loss of their capital. This has already alarmed Bombay, and I am informed that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has made a strong representation to the Government of India, in which their efforts have been ably seconded by Sir George Clarke. The Bombay Chamber urges that the line should continue to be worked by the State, and that the transfer of its working would prove prejudicial to Bombay. No official information is, however, available, except that this matter is under the consideration of the Railway Board."

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce made representations on this subject to the Government of India at the end of February. The Bombay Chamber has for a long time been urging that the new Nagda-Muttra section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway be extended from Muttra to Aligarh to bring the line in direct access to the Oudh and Rohilkhand system. Bombay merchants are receiving produce from the Chandausi, Bareilly and Moradabad districts, for which they claim that Bombay is the natural port. At the present time it reaches Bombay under certain difficulties for it has to travel for a short distance over the East Indian Railway, which not being a line which has connections with Bombay does not freely give facilities for transit to this city. If the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is handed over to the East Indian Railway, it is feared that the tendency will be to divert this traffic entirely to Calcutta. At present when she has entered upon a policy of dock expansion, Bombay requires an increase rather than a diminution of the volume of her trade. Bringing these considerations forward as their reason, the Bombay Chamber has urged that such a railway should not be handed over from state control to a company unless the interests of all concerned have been thoroughly weighed.

In Bombay it is regarded as an obvious necessity that the B. B. and C. I. line should be extended to Aligarh and we think a mere glance at a railway map of India is conclusive proof of the point, even to one without special knowledge of the subject. The line has been surveyed, but hitherto the Railway Board has withheld its consent to its construction. Now that the Government of India is going to Delhi, it is to the hoped that it may be possible to secure that consent.

DISORDERS IN GOA.

Ranas Continue their Raids and Depredations.

We are in a position to state that the Ranas of Sattary (near Belgaum), in Goa, continue their depredations and raids.

On the 19th of May a band of about 250 entered the village of Cuncolim and captured the son of the Administrator and other important officials of the village, with the object of holding them as hostages, in the event of their being attacked by the police. On hearing the tocsin sounded they caught the bellringer and proceeded to loot the village. They entered several shops and carried away scores of bags of rice, and food-stuffs. From one shop they took away 300 blankets. They also carried away with them all the money they could lay hands on.

The booty collected was put into four carts and the dacoits then marched on to the next village, Quepem. A feature of the robbery was that a lot of the booty consisted of blankets and brass and copper utensils suitable for the use of Hindus. On their way to Quepem they raided a liquor shop, and at first drank a quantity of bottled beer; but finding it too tame, they then opened cases of whisky and brandy and proceeded to get drunk. It is said that several of the gang were lying drunk on the roads with their rifles alongside of them, but that the villagers were too frightened to go near enough to arrest them. On their return to Sattary they released their hostages.

Many persons at Cuncolim have since received letters from the dacoits demanding large sums of money and threatening a second raid in case of non-compliance.

As a consequence of the unrest in the country the Municipal Committee of Panjim resolved to convene a meeting of all citizens on the 20th May at 2 p. m. in the Municipal Hall at Panjim, with the object of discussing measures to protect the people from the dacoits of Sattary. They have also asked the Governor to suspend the usual rules regarding the grant of arms licenses, and are arranging to raise a local corps of volunteers for the defence of the colony.

The Governor-General has wired to Lisbon for troops, but up to date no force has started from Portugal for Goa.

It is alleged that the sudden activity of the Ranas is due to the indiscretion of some of the Portuguese officials, who have recently raised the land assessment tax. The Ranas, who are a hill tribe, resent this proposal as unjust, and opposed to the terms on which the lands were granted to them by previous administrations.

News is current in Bombay that another gang has encamped at Pirna in the Province of Bardez, and it is reported that they issue forth in small batches and have been plundering villages surrounding Pirna and Tivim. They entered a village called Revora and carried away three priests as prisoners.

Various village priests have also received communications from the Rana leaders bidding them be ready on certain dates to hand over to them what cash and ornaments they have.

There can be no doubt that the Goan villagers are, throughout the Colony, in a condition of abject fear.

DEATH OF MR. J. SOARES.

Father of Sir E. J. Soares, of the Treasury.

THE death occurred at Margoa, on the 11th of May, of Mr. Joseph Soares, father of Sir Ernest Joseph Soares, who was Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1910-11, and who since 1911 has been Assistant Controller in the Reduction of National Debt and Life Annuity Office.

The late Mr. Soares was the first Portuguese from Bombay to settle in Liverpool as a merchant, and he was regarded as the highest exponent in his community of commerce and industry. He was a man of wide culture and singular breadth of mind. Even in his retirement, and in spite of old age, he took a keen interest in the progress of Indian industries. His death will be a great loss to the Portuguese community of Bombay.

THE CALCUTTA STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 20.

The Tramway Company, having refused to take back the strikers, considerable inconvenience is being caused by frequent stoppages of the service owing to the lack of current, the new men not having yet got accustomed to the work.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Outlook for the Territorials.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

So far as it has proceeded as yet, the recruiting for the Territorials can only be described as moderately successful. Here and there units are well up to strength, but generally corps are feeling the depletion incident to the expiry of the terms of men enlisted during the boom of 1909. Great efforts have been made by the Associations in various districts and in not a few places the ladies have taken an active share in recruiting, with excellent results for the time being. Some corps, of course, paid little or no trouble in keeping well up to strength and some even have a waiting list for enrolment; when this is the case it is traceable either to the personal popularity of the staff or the general popularity of the corps based on traditions and a reputation which have survived all changes and reorganizations. Looking back on the figures for the past three years, it is possible to get a general idea of the effect of the great boom of 1909, and from it to deduce the value of recruiting by booms. Roughly speaking, about 65 per cent. of the men have served out their time, and have contributed to the efficiency of their corps, and to a large extent have been ready to re-engage. The remaining 35 per cent. proved quite worthless, and have disappeared either voluntarily or as unlikely to become efficient. Practically, therefore, when estimating the fighting strength of the territorial forces at any given time, it is necessary to make liberal deductions from the figures officially quoted in reply to questions in Parliament and elsewhere. Wasters and slackers are less than no use, merely a drag on the general efficiency of the unit, an encumbrance in the time of need and generally a source of weakness rather than of strength. Apart from every other consideration, the waster, who has tried service in the Territorials, and been found wanting, and either voluntarily or of necessity severed his connection with his unit, is the worst of anti-recruiting agents. He does, as every commanding officer knows, a very great deal of harm in the recruiting area, and it is, therefore, only in extreme cases, that commanding officers have recourse to the paragraph in the Territorial Force Regulations which deals with "men not likely to make efficient soldiers." It is, however, more easy to see the defects of the present system than to point to a remedy. What is required is a steady supply of recruits year in and year out,—a supply well in excess of the demand so as to admit of a reasonable amount of selection, and the rejection of those who on trial prove unsatisfactory from causes not apparent, when the preliminary selection was made.

This would ensure that there was some correlation between the figures of strength on paper, and numerical efficiency in the field: short, however, of ideas and expressions at present taboo, it is almost impossible to a scheme by which the object could be attained. Perhaps, some day, when scout law has created a new heart and renewed a right spirit in young manhood of the nation, and the pernicious drivel so often at present served out as history in *Board schools is relegated to its right place*, a change will come, and with a supply exceeding the demand, a future generation may wonder, why compulsory service or universal training were ever seriously discussed. But—well at present things are not so—and we must take the facts as they stand. In the matter of artificers difficulties have arisen which were, though they might have been, foreseen. It was thought that the butcher, baker, farrier, etc., taking service in the Territorials would bring his technical knowledge with him, and in camp and when necessary supply the needs of his unit at the rates of pay laid down by the War Office. Individually the men are and have been willing, but the Trades Unions interfered. If you choose to go soldiering, by all means go, but if you exercise your calling during such soldiering, you must be paid at Union rates, not on allowances fixed by the War Office. Territorial units have, therefore, been obliged to start training their own trades and artificers, in order to render themselves independent and there are not a few complaints of the difficulty corps have experienced in getting the small sums required to cover the cost of the special training.

Incidentally the action of the Trades Unions gives us to think what will be the cost in time of war of those ancillary services, which under Lord Haldane's scheme are to be provided from civilian sources on a militia basis.

It was a great pity that the coal strike interfered to a large extent with the Easter training of the Territorials, as the weather was excellent, in fact has continued a record up-to-date of writing, and most corps were ready to turn out with a fair percentage of strength. The work that was done by those units that were able to arrange for an outing was distinctly good, though in some cases it would have been better had it been run on less ambitious lines. There is a great tendency amongst the Territorials, not perhaps unnatural in the circumstances, to go too fast in training—to attempt to run before they have thoroughly mastered the principles of walking; and Sir John French took the opportunity last Saturday of rubbing this in, when opening the headquarters of the Anglican Brigade R.F. A. and R. G. A., adding "You are not fit and you can't be fit with your present training, to be brought face to face with Regular troops in the field." It would be well, if more inspecting generals were to initiate the outspokenness of the Chief of the General Staff, and not to indulge in expansive epithets leaving the subauditum "considering your opportunities" to be inferred or not at the pleasure of their hearers.

The War Office has, from time to time, come in for not a small amount of criticism for its inaction in the matter of military aviation, and it has been frequently urged that we both started behind chase kept well behind foreign nations in everything connected with air craft. The army order constituting the new "Royal Flying Corps" should do much to allay criticism as far as it attributes apathy in aviation to the War Office.

The organization appears to have been carefully worked out, after, I take it, a careful consideration of the French system to which it bears a certain likeness, and it has not been produced without a struggle with the Treasury officials, who in experimental matters are much addicted to the tactics of the cuckoo, thus saving much trouble and expense in the initiatory stages. It is to be hoped, that having now made a definite start they will finance the Royal Corps with the same liberality which has distinguished our neighbours across the Channel. The fourth arm has come to stop, and it will be a bad day in the time of trouble for the army that is not efficiently equipped with the latest material, and adequately provided with a highly trained personnel sufficient in numbers to stand the waste of a campaign until the reserves are ready to make good all casualties as they occur. The French vote for aviation alone last year, exclusive of dirigibles, was £204,800, and this had to be supplemented in November by an additional grant, which was made by the Chamber without demur. The vote for this year is for £304,000, and it is quite possible that this year also an additional grant

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

MILITARY LETTER.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

will be made. The French have taken the lead, and they are anxious to keep their position against all comers—we are starting late, but I think starting well—but it is up to the Treasury to see that the ship is not spoilt for the want of tar. At present we have flying grounds, and there will be no difficulty in filling up the numbers of flying men, but we are very short of machines, some half dozen or so representing our available strength, and not all of these up-to-date; still granted the money, there should be no delay not only in equipping the corps with the latest models, but in keeping them up-to-date and providing a reserve for contigencies. The permission granted by the King to the corps to bear the Royal Crown on its arms proves the interest taken by His Majesty in this latest addition to our military forces, and connotes a recognition of the vital part it should play in the defence of the country.

The confusion caused in the wireless messages in the "Titanic" disaster owing to the interference of irresponsible amateur stations proves, if indeed proof were wanted, how essential it is, especially in war time, that Government should have direct control of all wireless stations, and exercise that control with the greatest vigilance. That confusion will be caused in time of war, and that the enemy will devote himself largely to create such confusion goes without the saying—and the telegraph operating staff will have a hard task to perform, if wireless is to be of any practical good, a task that would be well nigh hopeless unless there were the strictest control by Government of all stations.

The King will spend most of next week in the vicinity of Weymouth Bay with the Fleet, which he inspects on the carrying out so far as possible the most recent reorganization introduced to meet the alteration in the strategic position made by the redistribution of the German High Sea Fleet. The principle generally underlying the reorganization is homogeneity of squadrons, so that each admiral in command of a squadron will have under his orders sister ships with the same types of gains, the same speed, the same turning circles, and the same general characteristics. This should represent a marked gain in efficiency even apart from the advantages that homogeneity gives admittedly in war time, as in time of peace it will be more easy to compare the results in gunnery and other evolutions. The idea is that ships of different classes should be kept together in separate squadrons, the newer men of war in the fully commissioned squadrons and the older in those manned by nucleus crews. The same system is being adopted in the eight flotillas of torpedo boat destroyers. So far so good—but—is the gain in efficiency so great as to justify our counting one Battle Squadron twice over, or, at all events, gambling on its not being required in two places at the same time. Temporarily, perhaps. Yes—but permanently there can be little doubt that the reply must be in the negative. Any day might see a reshuffle of the political cards, which render such a proceeding dangerous in the last degree, and against such a contingency we must be prepared when the time comes, it will not suffice to effect another strategic redistribution still further whittling away the margin of superiority at important points to cover more ground and meet extended possibilities without any real addition to the fighting strength. As ships are not built or men trained in a day, it behoves us to take thought, whilst yet there is time.

FLEET RE-ORGANIZATION.

Composition of British Battle Squadrons.

THE Secretary of the Admiralty issued the following statement on May 1st:—

The Admiralty have taken a further important step in connexion with the new organization of the Fleet, which was explained by the First Lord in his speech introducing the Navy Estimates. The changes will be effected in the course of the next month, and when they are completed six battle squadrons will be homogeneous. The first and second will consist of Dreadnoughts and the Lord Nelsons. The Third Squadron (ex-Atlantic) will be newly formed of the eight King Edward VII. class. In the course of the summer the present Mediterranean Battle Squadron will be based on Gibraltar and formed into the Fourth Battle Squadron, and consist at the outset of the Duncan class. All these four squadrons will be in full commission and will form the First Fleet. The Fifth Battle Squadron, hitherto known as the Third Division (nucleus crew ships) will consist of the eight ships of the Formidable class. The Seventh Battle Squadron (Third Fleet) will comprise eight Majestics, and it is to this squadron that the new immediate reserve will be attached. The two battle ships of the Swiftsure class now in the Mediterranean will pass into the Third Fleet. It will not be necessary to complete the Sixth or to form the Eighth Squadrons at present. It is intended that the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Squadrons should take part in the manœuvres in July as regular tactical units.

The Fleets and Squadrons will be composed as follows:—

FIRST FLEET.
(FULL CREWS.)

First Squadron.	Second Squadron.	[Third] Squadron.	[Fourth] Squadron.
Neptune (flag)	Hercules (flag)	King Edward VII. (flag)	Exmouth (flag)
St. Vincent	Orion	Africa	Duncan
Bellerophon...	Colossus	Britannia	Cornwallis
Dreadnought.	Monarch	Commonwealth	Russell
Collingwood...	aConqueror .	Dominion	
Temeraire ...	bThunderer .	Hibernia	
Superb	Lord Nelson..	Hindustan	
Vanguard ..	Agamemnon..	Zealandia	

a To join in September. b To join in June.

SECOND FLEET. (NUCLEUS CREWS). Fifth Squadron.		THIRD FLEET. (REDUCED NUCLEUS CREWS.) Seventh Squadron.	
Prince of Wales (flag)	Queen	Cæsar	Magnificent
London	Bulwark	Hannibal	Majestic
Formidable	Irresistible	Illustrious	Mars
Implacable	Venerable	Jupiter	Prince George

It is now possible to see how the new organization scheme for the Fleets in home waters, has taken shape, and what use the Admiralty have made of the ships at their disposal.

The main object of the reorganization is admittedly to meet the changed conditions brought about by the intended increase of Germany's fully-commissioned fleet. At the same time, opportunity has been taken to make the classification of ship into the First, Second, or Third Fleets and administrative and not a tactical one, the three Fleets being classified according to their "status" of commission. Thus the First Fleet, which, as will be seen, consists of four squadrons of the latest battleships, is fully manned and self-contained. The ships in these squadrons are arranged practically according to age, the Dreadnoughts being in the First and Second Squadrons, the King Edwards in the Third Squadron, and the Duncans in the Fourth Squadron. At present the two Lord Nelsons remain in the Second Squadron, but they will shortly be relieved by Dreadnoughts, and, pending the completion of newer vessels, there will be only four battleships in the Fourth Squadron. Briefly, the effect of the changes will be to give in home waters a fully-manned force of 28 battleships, of which 24 will have their bases at ports of the United Kingdom and four at Gibraltar, instead of 22 battleships, of which 16 were based on English ports and six at Gibraltar. The number of 13·5in. or 12in. guns carried will be 196 instead of 154, an increase of 42. The flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleets, will be flown in the battleship Neptune. The Second Fleet, with nucleus crews, has hitherto consisted of about ten battleships, of three or four different types. It will now consist of eight battleships, all of which are of one type, and, instead of being distributed at three ports, these vessels will be based on the Nore and Portsmouth.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

MILITARY INTELLEGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 18.

Colonel Cartwright is permitted to proceed to Kashmir on medical leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Appointments 39th Central India Horse.—Major W. D. Daunt, Squadron Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, C. M. G., granted leave.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain H. T. H. Harris to officiate as Double Company Commander.

14th Sikhs.—Major P. C. Palin to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel H. J. Jones granted leave; Captain G. D. P. Swinley to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Captain J. A. S. Daniell and Lieutenant, K. R. Mc'Cloughin to officiate as Double Company Commanders.

12th Pioneers.—Captain G. A. Clarke to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Captain W. Clifford, D. S. O., 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Indore.

92nd Punjabis.—Captain H. M. Rigg, to officiate as Double Company Commander.

91st Punjabis.—Captain C. E. Dease to officiate. as Double Company Commander.

Lieutenant J. D. Standen, 10th Jats, has been appointed Station Staff Officer Hyderabad, (Sind).

10th Jats—Lieutenant L. Smith to officiate as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant D. K. J. Chisholm. 1st Bn., Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Neemuch.

Captain J. E. Carey, 98th Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Saugor.

27th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. D. Wise, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his other duties and Lieutenant T. S. Jobson to officiate as Squadron Commander.

7th Rajputs.—Captain W. A. Gover to officiate as Double Company Commander.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Captains G. H. I. Graham and N.M.R. Radcliffe-Smith to officiate as Double Company Commanders.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Major St. J. A. Cox, 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, for 101 days; Captain W. B. White, 39th Central India Horse, for 200 days; Lieutenant R. B. Spence, 96th Berar Infantry, for 60 days; Major G, A. F. Sanders, General Staff, 6th (Poona) Division, for 4 months and 19 days; Captain C. F. Colquhoun, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment, for one year; 2nd-Lieutenant E. C. May, 1st Bn. Border Regiment, for one year; Lieut-Colonel P. W. Drake-Brockman, 18rh Infantry, for 60 days; Lieutenant S. B. Coates, 102nd Grenadiers, for 2 months and 14 days; Major C. E. P. Parry, Royal Field Artillery, for 5 months; Major H. R. McGill, 90th Punjabis, for 62 days; Lieutenant M. E. M. Meade, 125th Napier's Rifles, for 6 months; Lieut-Colonel R. M. Bell, Supply and Transport Corps, for 6 months; Lieutenant H. B. Williams, 1st Bn. 10th Gurkham Rifles, for 7 months.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., A.D.C., Gen., Commanding the Southern Army, dated the 14th of May:—

Staff—Captain R. C. Wilson, Station Staff Officer, Poona, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Poona Infantry Brigade, and Captain E.G. Sydenham, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Poona, vice Major H. A. Holdich granted leave. Dated forenoon 16th April 1912.

5th Light Infantry.—Captain C. S. Stooks, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain H. P. Pott, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel W. C. Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., officiating in command of the Jhansi Brigade. Dated 28th April 1912.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major G. R. Oakes, Double Company Commander, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Campbell granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 22nd April 1912.

109th Infantry.—Major M. T. Elderton, Double Company Commander, 108th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. C. Searle granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 30th April 1912.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The following are the results of the musketry matches, the conditions of which were noticed in India Army Order No. 572 of 1911;—

THE VICEROY'S PRIZES.

Railway Corps "K" Company, N: W. Railway Volunteer Rifles, 204.

N. W. Railway Volunteer Rifles, 189.

Non-Railway Corps:—"A" Coy. Kolar Gold Field Volunteer Rifles, 238.

"G" Coy, Kolar Gold Field Volunteer Rifles 209.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

British Troops and Volunteers.—3rd King's Royal Rifles, 662. 4th King's Royal Rifles, 630

Indian Troops.—31st Dogras, 634.

106th Hazara Pioneers, 630.

BROOKE BOND CO.'S PRIZES.

"B" Coy, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment 886.

"C" Coy, 4th King's Royal Rifles, 864.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS PRIZES.

"B" Coy, 36th Sikhs, 931.

"E" Coy, 2nd Bat., 2nd Gurkha Rifles, 989.

BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

With reference to India Army Order No. 512 of 1911 the set of jewels presented to India by the Army Rifle Association for competition during 1911-12 have been won as follows:

Gold Jewel:—Lance-Sergt J. Parker, 2nd Loyal North, Lanc. Regt., 98.

Silver Jewel:—Sergt. W. Wagstaff, 2nd East Servey Regt, 95.

Bronze Jewel:—Lance-Sergt H. Venn, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt, 95.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The annual meeting of the Simla A.D.C. was held this evening and there was a small attendance. The last year's account, which shewed a deficit of Rs. 2,800 was presented and passed. The new committee for the current year will consist of Sir Pardey Lukis, Mr. Bevan Petman Mr. Michael Herrisen, Mr. W. D. Henry and Mr. Jeffry Clarke.

As the result of a hot altercation between some French Army airmen and their fellow-officers, Lieutenant Mouroux, a military airman, fought a duel during mail week at the Chalons military aerodrome with Lieutenant Duran, of the 106th Infantry. Swords were used and two army airmen acted as Lieutenant Mouroux's seconds. The duel was fiercely contested and terminated only when Lieutenant Mouroux received a deep wound in the right arm. The adversaries were not reconciled.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY-HEDJAZ STEAMERS

Grave Charges against the Company's Agents.

TWO PARTNERS ARRESTED.

A CRIMINAL case in which two members of the firm of A. M. Jewanji & Co., are the accused, was opened in the court of the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

It was alleged to Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police in the C. I. D., on the 18th of April last by Gulam Hossein Esaji, that Ebrahim M. Jewanji and Esufali Jewanji, as agents of the Bombay-Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, had supplied damaged coal to the steamer "Fakhri" (since lost off Perim) charging full rates for the same, after having received a rebate from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., of Rs. 754 on account of damaged coal. It was further alleged that some time in August 1911 the first accused received Rs. 200 on account of damage done to the steamer "Shah Jehan," which he appropriated to his own use making no entries in the books of the receipt of the money; also that the first accused received for shipment from the firm of A. M. Javanjee and Co., of which he is also a partner, certain goods to be shipped to Karachi, and that as agent of the Shipping Company he failed to charge his firm, thus causing a loss of about Rs. 500. The accused are the brother and son, respectively, of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jevanji.

Inspectors Morris and Mahomed Hussein Taki were deputed to make certain enquiries as a result of which the two accused were arrested yesterday forenoon.

Later in the day they were placed before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Harker appeared to prefer the following charges:—(1) of cheating the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, by falsely representing that they had supplied to the Company 1,042 tons of sound and undamaged coal and thereby dishonestly and fraudulently obtained and had payment made of Rs. 13,616 and of abetting each other in the commission of the offence, (2) of criminal breach of trust as agents on the 8th of April in respect of Rs. 754, the amount of rebate paid by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., on damaged coal and of aiding and abetting each other.

The first accused (Ebrahim M. Jivanji) was also charged on two further counts, namely, that in August last he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 entrusted to him by Captain McBain for payment to the company. And that on April 24th, he being an agent of the Company, committed criminal breach of trust by converting to his own use the steamer "Shah Ameer," (of which he was an agent) thus causing loss to the Company of Rs. 500.

When the case was called Gullam Husain Issabhai entered the witness-box as complainant.

OBJECTION TO COUNSEL.

Mr. Velinkar, who appeared for the defence observed that the court would notice that the complainant was the accused in a third case.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, who appeared for the complainant, objected to Mr. Velinkar appearing and acting for the defence on the ground that he had held a retainer from the complainant.

Mr. Velinkar said his Worship had nothing to do with that. But he hoped the court relied upon counsel acting quite honourably.

Mr. Godinho said he did not suggest or make any allegation as to that. He only raised an objection on principle. His question was whether, after holding a retainer from Gullam Husain Issaji, Mr. Velinkar could now appear and act for the accused.

Mr. Velinkar said he had not held any retainer from the prosecution. The prosecutor in this case was the Crown, and no retainer was given him by the Crown.

The Magistrate said that he had no power to deal with that question. If Mr. Godinho would point to any section under which the court could deal with it he was ready to hear him.

Mr. Godinho said he could not point out any such section.

Mr. Velinkar said that he wanted to be quite frank with the Court. The present prosecutor was the Crown and he would at once say that he held no retainer from the Crown. He did hold a special retainer from Gullam Husain Issaji in the case "Gulam Husain Issaji vs. Ebrahim M. Jivanji." The present case was "Crown vs. Ebrahim M. Jivanji and Esufali A. M. Jivanji." Counsel had not known a single circumstance relating to the present case when given the retainer, beyond what appeared that morning on the charge sheets.

His Worship asked Mr. Godinho whether he would like the Court to postpone the hearing of the case until the point he had raised was decided.

Mr. Godinho replied in the affirmative. He said he had an objection to Mr. Velinkar appearing and acting for the defence as he had already received a special retainer from Gullam Husain, who had told him all the facts of the case.

Mr. Velinkar said that he had not received a retainer in the present case.

Mr. Godinho said that even that morning Gullam Hussain had gone to Mr. Velinkar.

Mr. Velinkar said he was offered no brief.

Mr. Godinho said that the complainant went to Mr. Velinkar at 11-20 that morning, and offered him the brief.

Mr. Velinkar asked where the brief was. He said Gullam Husain had come to him after he had accepted the brief for the other side.

Mr. Godinho said that the accused persons were arrested that morning at 10-30 by order of the Commissioner of Police and at 11 o'clock Gulam Husain went to see Mr. Velinkar, and saw him at 11-20 when he refused to take the brief.

Mr. Velinkar said that before that Mr. Hormusji Vakil of Messrs. Payne and Company, had come to his house and Counsel had accepted the brief before Gulam Husain came. There was not a single item relating to the case which had been brought to his knowledge by Gulam Hussain. Facts relating to three charges were placed before him by Mr. Merwanji, Solicitor, but those facts had nothing to do with the present case.

His Worship said that if the prosecution intended to move the Advocate-General in the matter he would postpone the hearing.

Mr. Godinho said that his instructions were that the retainer was all right, it was given through a solicitor's firm and after that, when the complainant went to offer the brief that morning, Mr. Velinkar refused it saying he had accepted the brief of the opposite party.

Mr. Velinkar said he had shown his fee book to make the matter clear and it distinctly showed that the retainer received was not for this case.

The Magistrate made a note of what Mr. Godinho and Mr. Velinkar had to say in the matter and observed that he would postpone the hearing of the case to enable the prosecution to move the Advocate-General or the Chief Justice in the matter.

Mr. Velinkar asked, if the case was adjourned what about the accused? He applied to his Worship to release them on bail or to go on with the hearing of the charges.

His Worship said he would not proceed with the case after Mr. Godinho's objection and that he would consider counsel's application for bail.

Mr. Velinkar formally applied for bail.

Mr. Godinho opposed the application on the ground that some of the charges were non-bailable. In reply to an enquiry from the Magistrate Mr. Godinho said that the police had been making inquiries into the matter for ten or twelve days and they were only completed that morning.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Magistrate further desired to know the facts of the case.

Mr. Godinho said there was a shipping company called The Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, and its managing agents were Messrs. Issaji and A. M. Jevanji and Company, and there was a third firm styled A. M. Jivanji and Company. The accused were partners in the firms. In the month of March last certain coal was supplied to the shipping company. The amount of the supply was charged at Rs. 13,616. On Merch 26th a survey was held and, according to the report of the surveyors, a sum of Rs. 754 was allowed in favour of A. M. Jivanji and Company. Now though they knew that the amount of the bill for the coal supplied should be Rs. 2,859 they had obtained Rs. 13,616. The amount of Rs. 754, the prosecution alleged, was misappropriated. There was another amount of Rs. 200 and a third item of Rs. 500 in connection with which they were further charged.

The Magistrate inquired as to what was the total amount alleged to be misappropriated.

Mr. Velinkar said that the whole amount came to Rs. 1,454.

Mr. Godinho, continuing, said that the amount of Rs. 200 was given to Ibrahim M. Jivanji and was not accounted for by him. The Rs. 500 was the amount the prosecution estimated should have been the freight for cargo which the accused had sent per one of their company's steamer and for which he had not paid.

Mr. Velinkar, in support of his application for bail, submitted that the Court should be satisfied if the charges as stated on the police sheets came within the section dealing with criminal misappropriation and breach of trust as viewed with the facts. A. M. Jivanji and Company, of which the accused were the partners, financed the Shipping Company. They had paid the bill for the coal supplied to the shipping company, had received a rebate after the surveyor's report was made. Now where was, counsel asked, the entrustment? The firm who was financing the shipping company and made the payment received the rebate. As to the other items, also, it might be mentioned that they formed part of the items which were disputed in the several suits between the parties which were pending in the High Court. A. M. Jivanji and Company had a claim of Rs. 2,00,000 in one suit and Rs. 1,20,000 in another. The present charges were merely brought against the accused out of vindictiveness because Issaji considered that he had been rather hard hit in the High Court suits. There was nothing to show that Rs. 200 were personally given to Ebrahim and the Rs. 500 was put down by the prosecution as the loss caused to the steamer "Shah Ameer." Under such circumstances he asked his Worship to allow bail to the accused who were respectable members of their community. They were well known merchants and even the prosecution could not object to their being bailed out except that the charges preferred were under sections dealing with non-bailable offences. Nothing could be suggested to the effect that the parties would not be before the court.

BAIL ALLOWED.

His Worship ordered the first accused to be liberated on a surety of Rs. 3,000 and the second accused on Rs. 1,500.

The court accepted the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jivanji as the surety who deposited Rs. 4,500 in cash, with the Court.

MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTION.

Chauffeur's Successful Plea of Blackmail.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged G. W. Arnold, chauffeur of Dr. Karl Perin, with rash and negligent driving and with failing to report an accident to the police. It was alleged that on the night of the 6th of April last, at 10 o'clock, two Hindus named Kashinath Ganesh and Krishnarao Gopal were run down near the Charni Road Station, by the car. The men received slight injuries, which were attended to at the hospital.

The first complainant, in his evidence, said that when the car collided with him, it was proceeding very fast. After the accident, it did not stop but went on. It was then 9-15 p.m.

The second complainant gave corroborative evidence.

A charge was then framed against the accused, who pleaded "not guilty and stated that he slackened the speed of his car as he came near the station and blew his horn several times. He took special care as he had seen many passengers alighting from a train that had just come in. Finding the two complainants attempting to cross the road, and seeing that an accident was imminent, he stopped the car, which just came up alongside the two men, slightly brushing them aside. After that he drove his master to the Opera House, where he was followed by the two compainants, who tried to blackmail him by demanding compensation.

The accused examined Dr. Karl Perin on his behalf. This witness stated that the accused was one of the finest drivers he ever had. On the night in question, he was being driven along Queen's Road on his way to the Opera House. As the car was approaching the Charni Road station its speed was slackened to about five or six miles an hour. Two natives, who seemed to be drunk, attempted to cross the road in spite of the horn being blown several times. The chauffeur stopped the car at once, but one of the lights of the car grazed them. Witness immediately jumped out of the car to see if they were hurt. He found that they were not hurt. He personally examined the two men; they were quite drunk. Had they been hurt he would have been the first person to put them in his car and take them to the hospital. His chief reason to come to Court to give evidence was to show how the complainants tried to blackmail.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said he saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence of Dr. Karl Perin. It was not likely that he would give false evidence. The accused was ordered to be acquitted.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

MR. Oliveira also disposed of a case in which Lakia Gopal, a Hindn, was charged with theft of a purse containing Rs. 29-8 from a stall vendor.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, with the option of fifteen days' further imprisonment.

Hiraji Sadashiv was convicted of receiving the purse, knowing it to be stolen and fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

BEFORE Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Ragunath Luxmon, a Hindu, with having in his possession 640 grains of cocaine without a license. The drug was found in the house of the accused at Kumbharwada. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 200 with the option of two months rigorous imprisonment.

Virchand Navalchand, a jeweller, was also fined Rs. 40 for possessing four grains of the drug.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
May		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
21	m	1 51	26 1	m	7 49	15 5
		2 58 a	28 6		9 7 a	19 7
22	m	2 48	25 5	m	8 45	16 7
		3 53 a	27 10		10 27 a	19 7
23	m	3 59	24 10	m	9 51	17 10
		4 55 a	27 2		11 44 a	19 2
24	m	5 19	24 8	m	11 14	11 10
		6 2 a	26 8			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 21 (Tuesday) „ 6h 3m „ 7h 8m
„ 22 (Wednesday) „ 6h 2m „ 7h 8m
„ 23 (Thursday) „ 6h 2m „ 7h 8m
„ 24 (Friday) „ 6h 2m „ 7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, May 22rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 536m. a.m.

The United Planters' Association of Southern India have appointed Mr. L. Gordon Jones to be their assistant scientific officer for work specially in Coorg. He will join in October from an appointment in South Africa.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Final Memorandum for the Season 1911-12.

The final memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and native states for the season 1911-12 is as follows:—

Area.—Latest reports show the total area under these oilseeds at:—

		Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	...	116,900	50,100
Native States	...	12,600	10,700
Total	...	129,500	60,800

The linseed crop in British districts is 33 per cent. below last year; and that in Native States is 43 per cent. below the decennial average. The rapeseed crop in British districts is 62 per cent. below last year, and in Native States 55 per cent. below the decennial average.

Linseed.—High prices obtained for the crop stimulated cultivation in places, but owing to the deficiency of late rains the area has been greatly restricted everywhere. Rain at the end of November induced some further sowings particularly in the North and East Deccan, but the increase was small. There has been no rain since and the crop suffered from deficiency of moisture everywhere and has entirely failed in places in East Deccan and Karnatak. Cloudy weather has induced rust in places. The surviving crop has yielded between 50 to 60 per cent. of the normal in the West and South and 10 to 30 per cent. in the East Deccan. In the Karnatak, Belgaum yielded between 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal and Bijapur about 50 per cent. In Dharwar the yield ranged between 20 to 30 per cent. Akalkot reports a yield 75 per cent. of the normal. The crop was harvested in the beginning of February—in places a fortnight earlier than usual.

Rapeseed.—The absence of late rains greatly restricted the cultivation of the crop in Gujarat and Baroda where it is principally grown the area was only about 4 per cent. of the last year. In Sind low inundation and deficiency of water-supply brought about the same result. The crop in Baroda is reported to have yielded about 50 per cent. of the normal and in other States between 50 to 70 per cent. In Sind the crop was diseased in Upper Sind Frontier and yielded only between 5 to 25 per cent. Elsewhere the crop was fair and the yield ranged between 50 to 60 per cent. of the normal. The crop was harvested in the first fortnight of March in the Presidency and in the second fortnight of the same month in Sind.

Outturn.—The total outturn of the two oilseeds comes to:—

		Linseed. Tons.	Rapeseed. Tons.
British Districts	...	8,300	4,200
Native States	...	1,200	1,800
Total	...	9,500	6,000

Linseed:—66 per cent. under last year; 10 per cent. under the decennial average.

Rapeseed:—77 per cent. under last year; 72 per cent. under average.

The final memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1911-12 states:—

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency............	696,700	343,600
Sind.....................	360,900	22,800
	1,057,600	366,400

Total 1,424,000 acres; 56·6 per cent. under the area of last year; 36·4 per cent. under the average of the preceding 10 years; 52-5 per cent. under the average of the 10 years excluding abnormal years.

The decline is general and is due mainly to the absence of late rains in Gujarat and their dificiency in the rest of the Presidency. In places prevalence of famine conditions necessitated more attention being paid to the cultivation of fodder crops. Rain at the end of November induced some further sowings in the North and East Deccan, but the area was small. In Sind, Thar and Parkar alone showed some increase due to good water-supply. Elsewhere the decrease is attributed to low inundation, deficiency of water-supply and absence of rain.

Season.—As already reported the crop suffered from deficient moisture everywhere from the commencement and had to be assisted by irrigation wherever possible. There was some rain at the end of November which somewhat benefited the early sown crop, particularly in the North and East Deccan. But there was no rain afterwards and the late sown dry crop entirely failed except in favoured situations. The wet crop suffered from deficiency of water-supply and later on cloudy weather induced rust in many places. The grain turned out was therefore light and shrivelled. In North Gujarat, Baroda and Kathiawar, where almost the whole crop was helped by irrigation, the yield ranged between 50 to 60 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere in Gujarat the wet crop yielded between 50 to 65 per cent. and the dry one from 20 to 50 per cent. In South Gujarat there was no wet crop and the dry crop yielded from 10 to 30 per cent. of the normal. In Khandesh and Nasik, the wet crop yielded between 65 to 100 per cent. of the normal and the dry one between 40 to 80 per cent. Elsewhere in the Deccan the wet crop yielded from 50 to 80 per cent. and the dry one between 30 to 50 per cent. in the west and south and 10 to 25 per cent. in the east. In the Karnatak the small area under wet crop has yielded about 65 per cent. of the normal and the dry crop in Belgaum and Bijapur between 30 to 50 per cent. and in Dharwar between 10 to 25 per cent. of the normal. The Sind crop has yielded between 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal. In the Presidency the harvesting of the dry crop commenced from the middle of February and that of the wet one a month later—a fortnight to month earlier than usual. In Sind the harvest commenced normally in the first fortnight of April.

Irrigated areas.—In the Presidency 165,000 acres in the British Districts and 248,000 acres in the Native States were assisted by irrigation. In Sind 247,000 acres in British Districts and 21,000 acres in the Khairpur State were similarly treated.

Outturn.—As a net result the total estimated outturn for the year works out as under:—

		British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency	...	119,600	92,400
Sind	...	86,100	8,900
		205,700	101,300

Total 307,000 tons; 52·2 per cent. below last year's outturn; 39·9 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years. 57·9 per cent. below the average of the 10 years excluding abnormal years. Of the total outturn, 32 per cent. is credited to the British Districts and Native States of Gujarat, 26 per cent. to the Deccan, 9 per cent. to the Karnatak and the rest (33 per cent.) to Sind.

Food Stocks of former Harvests.—The high prices commanded by food-grains owing to scarcity prevalent in different parts of the Presidency have induced large exports to the affected localities and depleniahed stocks everywhere.

Prices.—The prices of food-grains have ruled higher than last year everywhere and considerably so above the average.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The final report on the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1911-12 reads:—

Character of the season.—In July and August, 1911, the rainfall was very scanty, but in September and October, it was sufficient for all agricultural requirements. Moisture in the soil was ample when sowings of the linseed and rapeseed crops began and short kharif sowings had left an unusually large area available for the rabi crops. The general rain which fell during the third week of November, facilitated late sowings, and gave the crop already sown a good start. December was rainless, but general rain fell over nearly the whole of the provinces in the second week of January, and greatly benefited the crops. Light rain was also received in the first week of February. Harvesting operations began at the usual time towards the close of February or beginning of March.

Area.—The area under linseed is rapidly recovering from the marked decline which began in 1906. In 1909-10 cultivation rose by 59 per cent. and in 1910-11 by 53 per cent. In the year of report it has further risen by nearly 80 per cent., the increase being shared by every part of the provinces. The area under rapeseed which last year had fallen off by 17 per cent. has this year risen by 21 per cent., the Lucknow division alone showing a slight decrease.

The total areas under these crops sown unmixed are compared below for the past two years:—

	1910-11. Acres.	1911-12. Acres.
Linseed	472,757	848,802
Rapeseed	146,195	176,571

The areas of these oilseeds grown mixed with other crops as borders or lines are roughly estimated at 747,000 and 2,872,000 acres, respectively, compared with 656,000 and 2,371,000 acres last year.

Condition.—Linseed and rapeseed crops were at first unusually promising; but in February, the former was attacked by rust and the latter by insect pests which reduced the outturn. In the Jhansi division the linseed crop escaped injury, and both the yield and quality of the seed are reported to be unusually good. For the provinces as a whole the linseed crops is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal, and rapeseed at 80. This, however, does not take into account the enhanced areas sown.

Outturn.—The outturn of linseed grown by itself is estimated at 159,000 tons and of rapeseed at 37,000 tons, compared respectively with 103,000 and 34,000 tons last year. The increase in the case of the former amounts to 55 per cent., and in the case of the latter to 8 per cent. The outturn of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops, and chiefly home consumption is roughly estimated at 140,000 and 609,000 tons respectively.

Prices and Trade.—The average of the prices of linseed and rapeseed reported on 1st May, 1912, for selected marts in these provinces and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. In the case of linseed prices are lower than last year both in the local marts and at the ports; but in the case of rapeseed they are somewhat higher. Exports of linseed from April to December, 1911, amounted to 134,934 tons and of rapeseed to 103,587 tons compared with 94,899 and 119,075 tons respectively in the corresponding period of 1910. With good demand at the ports increased outturn, the trade this year is expected to be on a larger scale than in the past year.

WHEAT.

The final report on the wheat crop of 1911-12 is as follows:—

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1909-10, averaged (a) some 40·8 per cent. and (b) some 57·3 per cent. respectively.

Character of the season.—In July and August, 1911, the rainfall was very scanty, but in September heavy rain fell in almost every part of the provinces and the preliminary tillage for the spring crops was hampered in places. Light rain fell all over the provinces during the first week of October, and in the second week the eastern half of the provinces received excellent rain. Moisture was, therefore, ample when sowings of the wheat crop began about the middle of October. General rain was again received all over the provinces during the third week of November, and facilitated late sowings. The month of December was practically rainless, but in the second week of January rain, varying from half to one and a half inches, fell over nearly the whole of the provinces. It was heaviest in the western districts and light in the Benares and Jhansi divisions. Nearly all districts received light rain in the first week of February, but the fall was too small to have any appreciable effect. Harvesting commenced somewhat earlier than usual; in eastern half of the provinces it began in the first week of March, and in the western half towards its close or early in April.

Area.—In 1910-11, the total wheat area of the provinces had increased by 850,917 acres or 13 per cent. In the year of report it has further risen by 235,676 acres or 3 per cent. The increase is not, however, as large as was at first anticipated from the reports received. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years, the present year's area shows an increase of 26 and 15 per cent. respectively. The increase is shared by every division, except Agra, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad, where a decrease of 13,497, 59,599 and 19,262 acres respectively took place. In the east of the provinces the heavy rain, which fell in October, interfered with sowings, and a larger area was put down under mixed crops.

Condition.—The season was very favourable to the wheat crop, and an outturn above the normal was anticipated. But in February, some damage was caused by high winds and the yield, specially of the late sown crops, was in parts of the provinces somewhat disappointing. Slight injury from hail also has been reported in certain localities, but it was nowhere widespread in extent. In the Benares division, the wheat crop is estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal; and in the Allahabad and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh at 95 per cent; in the remaining divisions it has been better. For the provinces as a whole a full normal crop of 100 per cent. is estimated, as compared with 90 per cent. last year. The grain is generally of good quality.

Outturn.—The outturn of wheat sown unmixed is estimated at 2,431,000 tons compared with 2,352,000 tons in 1910-11, and that of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 600,000 tons: total 3,031,000 compared with 2,919,000 tons estimated last year, or an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The estimate is based on the standard outturn of irrigated and unirrigated wheat, the former of which is estimated at nearly 50 per cent. higher than the latter. The small increase of about 4 per cent results from the large area which, owing to favourable nature of season, was unirrigated.

Trade and prices.—The rabi harvest has been uniformly good, but, owing to the brisk demand for export, the price of wheat shows no fall as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December, 1911, amounted to 358,358 tons, compared with 305,685 tons in the corresponding period of 1910. Large quantities of wheat are now being despatched to the seaports.

MATHERAN.

Amateur Lawn Tennis Open Championship.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

For Sir George Clarke Challenge Cup.—Results up to Sunday, 19th May:—

	Saturday 18-5-12 5 p. m.	Sunday 19-5-12 5 p. m.	Monday 20-5-12, or Friday 24-5-12 5 p. m.	Saturday, 25-5-12—5 p. m.
Mr C W Kuhns ...	Bye	Tata 7-5, 6-3	E 1	E 2
Mr Ratan Tata ...	Tata 6-4, 6-4			
Major Murison ...				
Mr W Reid ...	Reid 6-3, 6-0	Reid 6-2, 6-2		
Mr R R Jayawant...				
Mr F C Batliwalla ...	Batliwalla 6-2, 6-1			
Mr D D Vacha ...				
Mr H F Commissariat	Kanga 6-1, 7-5	Kanga 6-2, 7-5	P 1	
Mr J J Kanga ...				
Mr P J Chinai ...	Naorosji 6-3, 6-3			
Mr K A D Nowrosji.				
Mr F Portlock ...	Portlock 6-1, 6-0	Portlock 6-0, 6-1		
Mr P E Mistry ...				
Mr N P Nowrosji ...	Bye			

CRICKET.

Bombay Cricketer's Success at Home.

Mr. F. R. R. Brooke, who was recently in Bombay with the Royal Garrison Artillery, and for two seasons played for the Presidency, is now in England and recently took part in the Lancashire trial match, "Gentlemen versus Players," the sides being captained by Mr. A. H. Hornby, the regular Lancashire captain, and Albert Ward. We are glad to see that Mr. Brooke came off, and scored 90 out of a total of 212. In a brief description of the game, the "Manchester Guardian" says:—"The best performances for the Gentlemen were a very good and interesting innings of 90 by F. R. R. Brooke, and F. Fairbank's steady innings of 36 not out."

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Nicholson Committee at Simla is at present meeting twice a week.

A kidnapping scene is prevalent in Jamalpore, Mymensingh in East Bengal.

Mr. W. M. Fraser having resigned his seat on the Tea Cess Committee, the Indian Tea Association has decided to nominate Mr. R. Graham for the vacancy

The Government of India have recently approved of several important amendments to the rules of the Postal Insurance Fund which is now largely subscribed to by smaller paid Government servants.

The Government of India have, in order to preserve uniformity, prescribed rules to regulate the classification in the accounts of Provincial Governments of the sale proceeds of Government lands and buildings.

It is stated that slavery in Nepal is fast dying out as a result of the contact with the West. Formerly the status of a man was gauged by the number of slaves he possessed. Slaves could be bought for Rs. 150 or so each.

The Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce are unanimously in favour of the opening of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of sovereigns as outlined in Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech of the 22nd of March.

A resident of a thoroughfare in the heart of Calcutta having been politely asked by the Corporation to demolish his cowshed, has objected to the order on the ground that "the shed has been in existence in good condition for over a century."

A Howrah Magistrate has fined a Mahomedan Rs. 10, for carrying an excessive number of birds in a cage. The accused arrived at Howrah by train with a small cage, suitable for one bird, but which contained about sixty minahs crammed in together.

The Forest Ranger trained at Pusa has made three experimental orchards in the Outer Seraj Range of the Kulu division, and is also helping the zamindars to bud and graft trees. In addition to this he has done some budding in the Simla experimental orchards.

Recent official intimation from Home is to the effect that there is an improving market for Burma rice in Sweden, where the people are getting to prefer it, and the consumption is accordingly increasing, while that of other rices of finest qualities is declining.

The "Sanjibani" writes:—Indu Bhusan Roy, one of those sentenced to transportation to the Andamans, in connection with the Alipore Bomb Case, is reported to have committed suicide. Whether he has actually committed suicide or not and if so, why, should form the subject of an inquiry."

During the financial year 1910-11, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent on olive-culture under the direction of Mr. F. Mitchell, of Kashmir, who gave his general supervision to the experiment. The work was carried on at Sakesar in the Shahpur district and at Khairi Murat in the Rawalpindi district.

Proposals by the Survey of India for reducing the scale of topographical survey have been referred to Provincial Governments for consideration. They have been generally approved by the Government of India, and if introduced are, it is understood, likely to result in very considerable saving in expenditure on the survey in British India.

The "Nayak" (Calcutta, vernacular) understands that Mr. T. Palit will hand over his Technical School (which stands on 13 bighas of land) and five to six lakhs in cash to the Calcutta University authorities. The paper has a fling at the advocates of "new nationalism" and observes that Mr. Palit has acted very wisely.

On Wednesday morning, writes a correspondent from Khulna, Eastern Bengal, there was about 7 1-2 inches of rain. The town was practically under water and the rain continued in torrents for full three hours, attended with high wind throughout. Such a heavy shower was not witnessed at Khulna, during the last ten years.

Captain A. H. Glyn, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, has been selected for appointment as Assistant to the Director of Surveys, Bengal. The directors at present responsible for the work in the new provinces are Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Crichton and Captain F. C. Hirst, of the same department.

An unusual feature in the latest "Calcutta Gazette" is the record of a successful elephant hunt in the neighbourhood of Angul, the proceeds of which are now for sale. Ten of the captured elephants are "advertised." The gem of the collection is evidently "Samrat Bahadur," a tusker nine feet six inches in height, with "short up turned tusks," the price of which is Rs. 9,000.

Proposals have gone home to the India Office for a revision of the salary of two Directors, of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, who since the recent abolition of the appointment of Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, have combined their duties with him under the designation of Agricultural Advisers to the Government of India.

With reference to the recent Orders of Government on the subject of the development of the silk industry in Madras Presidency, the Godavery District Association lately addressed the Government to institute enquiries about silk-worm rearing in the jungles of Bhadrachalam, which were declared in 1885 to be an excellent field for the establishment of an industry in wild silks.

The erection of the new buildings which are to accommodate the offices and sale rooms of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religions Tract Society and the Book Depot at Bangalore is making rapid progress. The site is the triangular plot of ground in rear of St. Mark's church, and thought it is an admirable place for the Society's operations, it is generally considered that it will not tend to improve the look of the locality.

The first day of the opening meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association at Simla is fixed for Monday, the 23rd September, 1912. Mr. E. A. Neville, the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, has been elected President of the Association for the current official year, vice Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who has retired by rotation. Mr. D. Ross-Johnson has, we regret to learn, resigned the post of Secretary to the Association.

The London Board of Directors, Bengal and North-Western Railway, have decided that the permanent bridge across the Ganges river between Jhoosi and Allahabad, which will, when opened, give the Benares-Allahabad new chord line direct access into the United Provinces capital, will be named the "Izat" Bridge as a memorial of the valuable services rendered to the Company by Mr. Alexander Izat, C. I. E., M. Inst. C. E., formerly their Agent in India, and, after retirement, their Managing Director at Home.

"Smoking is strictly prohibited in the interests of public health," is the order over the signature of the Superintendent which was conspicuous to-day (May 17th) within the New Market premises, but whether the prohibition extended to the whole of Calcutta or only to the visitors at the market the order does not specify, writes the "Empire." This rule has its disadvantages. Smoking among the fish stalls particularly appears to be rather a necessity than otherwise, as the prawns, hilsas and bektees, etc. are sometimes as "high" as a church steeple, as was the case this morning."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

All the rural district councils in Norfolk have been petitioned to erect cottages for labourers.

Christian Scientists are about to build a church at Leeds at a cost of £10,000.

At Wade Hall, Barnby, Suffolk, a flint axe, supposed to date from the stone age, has deen found.

Finchley's assessment has been increased by £11,000 during the year, the assemble value now being £480,884.

About 100,000 copies of the memorandum on the law relating to shops have already been sold it is officially announced.

Recently formed at Hove, the Sussex Ladies' Miniature Rifle Association has elected the Countess of March as its first president.

At the close of May Day festivities at Llangollen three children were injured by a motor car in an attempt by the driver to avoid a boy cyclist.

In connection with the Russo-Japanese fishery dispute, three Japanese cruisers have been despatched northwards.

Five thousand pounds has been granted by the Russian Duma for the equipment of Captain Siedoff's North Pole expedition.

Professor S. H. Capper, who has filled the Chair of Architecture at Manchester University since 1903, has tendered his resignation.

"A Friend of Little Children" has endowed a bed in the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis, Margate, by a gift of £1,000.

Sir William Matthews, on behalf of the Development Commissioners, is to visit the east coast of Fife in connection with the proposed deep-water harbour.

Spalding Urban council becomes a magistrate ex-officio, started his career as a policeman in the Norfolk Constabulary.

At a baby show at Kingston-on-Thames, held in connection with the National Health Week, a seven-months-old child.

Colchester Town Council has passed a resolution, congratulating the Great Eastern Railway Company on maintaining a full service during the coal strike.

At a meeting of the East Ham Old Age Pensions Committee, it was reported that the number of old age pensioners in the town now totals close upon 2,000.

For the use of the employees on the royal estate at Claremont, Esher, the Duchess of Albany has ordered the erection of a billiard room and other recreation rooms.

At a conference of local authorities at Stoke, a committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for providing a waterway between the River Mersey and the Potteries.

After forty years' Army Medical Service, Colonel Elliston, C. B, of Ipswich, has given up the appointment of head of the medical staff of the East Anglian Territorial Division.

Mr. Masterman states in parliamentary papers, that the issue of postage stamps besides the ½d. and the 1d. ones, with the portrait of his Majesty, will probably begin in June next.

In response to a quasi-official invitation, Dr. Joseph Hertz, Rabbi of an important congregation in New York, has arrived in England with the view of becoming a candidate for the Chief Rabbinate.

During a flight at Johannisthal, near Berlin, the aviator Hosli fell with his aeroplane from a height of a hundred feet. He succumbed to his injuries the same night.

M. Gennadieff, the leader of the Stabolovirt party in Bulgaria, and two of his supporters, have received parcels through the Egytian post, containing infernal machines loaded with explosives.

A carpenter, aged 70, who led a widow to the altar at Cheltenham Parish Church, forgot the ring. The ring of the handle of the church door key was utilised.

At Bloomsbury County Court, a young man, called as a witness, was unable to read the oath. He had never taken any interest in learning, he explained.

A fishing boat which has arrived at Buckie, Scotland, reports that a halibut, estimated to exceed one hundredweight, nearly dragged two fishermen into the sea, and escaped.

At the Old Bailey, a Leytonstone bricklayer, on interchanging the witness-box, handed his visiting card to the Common Serjeant, who acknowledged the unusual courtesy with a polite bow.

Messrs. George Anderton and Sons (Limited) worsted spinners, of Cleckheaton, began an interesting experiment at Doncaster recently by opening a mill in which girls are to be taught how to spin.

Brentford's librarian reports that last year's borrowings from a record in the 22 years' life of the library, and that he has collected 200 pictures, prints, and engravings relating to the town in olden days.

An old colour, formerly belonging to the 67th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is to be presented to the borough of Southampton. The colour was used in the Peninsular war.

Mr. Arthur G. Walker, of the Cedar Studios, Chelsea, has been asked by the Executive Committee of the Florence Nightingale Memorial Fund to execute a bronze memorial statue of Miss Nightingale.

It is proposed by the London County Council to change the name Mansion House-square, Camberwell, to that of Hester-square, after Hester Bowyer, wife of Sir Edward Bowyer, of the Mansion House, Camberwell.

At a sale of antique furniture which was concluded at Court Bleddyn, a historical Monmouthshire mansion, an Elizabethan carved bedstead fetched 400gs. The total sales realised between £3,000 and £4,000.

Without hearing the case for the opposition (the Port of London Authority and others), the Canvey Deep Water Warf Bill was rejected by the Select Committee of the House of Lords presided over by the Marquess of Bath.

After an absence of twenty years the United Kingdom Pilots' Association will hold its annual conference at Cardiff this year. A feature of the gathering will be a final review of all the sailing pilot cutters from the South Wales ports.

On his appointment as Moderator-elect of the Presbyterian Church of England, the Rev. D. Cotheringham, J.P., has been presented with his robes of office by the three churches with which he has been associated—Glanton (Northumberland), Cottenham, and Wood Green.

Eleven delegates have been appointed by the United States Government to the International Radio-Telegraph Conference in London, representing the departments of War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labour. Rear-Admiral Edwards will be chairman of the delegation.

During his stay in Corfu, the German Emperor took no opportunity of bestowing largesse on the peasants met in his daily walks from the Achilleon. One day the Imperial party witnessed a rustic dance of countrywomen from Gastari. The Emperor afterwards invited the principal dancers to the Achilleon to teach Princess Victoria Louise the dance.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

Sir Charles Swinfen Eady, who has purchased the Wood Norton estate, the first refuge of an exiled King, after it had been in the possession of the Orleans family for over half a century, has for some time resided—as befits a Surrey man—at Weybridge, the charming riverside town where Henry the Eighth built himself a palace. He has been one of the judges of the Chancery Division since 1901, and stands second in the order of seniority, Sir Matthew Joyce having been appointed about a year earlier.

Mr. Samuel Young, the nonagenarian member for Cavan, whose name is in the list of speakers in the Home Rule Debate, must be creating something like a record. Born in 1822, he must have listened in his youth to O'Connell and lived through the black years of famine. Mr. Gladstone was eighty-five, when he made his last speech in the House; Palmerston when over eighty, would sit in the House of Commons to any hour of the night debating with the enjoyment of a schoolboy; and Villiers, who lived to ninety-six, could boast some seventy years of Parliamentary experience.

Earl Grey, who was at the Press Fund dinner, made touching reference to Mr. Stead. The two men were personal friends over a long space of years, a fact due to the then Mr. Albert Grey representing the division of Northumberland in which Mr. Stead's father laboured as a minister of the Gospel. That carries us back to the early eighties. Earl Grey was among those who visited Mr. Stead when in prison, and the two were in close touch afterwards through the South African connexion of both. Earl Grey admitted that they were frequently in disagreement, but that, after all, was Mr. Stead's way. He was bound to disagree sooner or later with everybody on some point, but these disagreements made little difference to his friendships.

A happy description of much of the speaking in the House of Lords was quoted by Lord Newton the other night. He was himself on his legs in the Upper House, when a friend of his standing at the Bar was joined by Labour member, who, after listening a few minutes, inquired. "Who is this fellow, anyway? He talks like an ordinary man, and nearly all the others speak as if they were addressing their tenants." To those who have heard much speaking in the Upper House the truth of that description will come home. There is an aloofness and a superiority of tone—wholly unintentional no doubt—which makes a speech by peers like Lord Newton or Lord St. Davids, trained in the Commons and content to be entirely natural, a welcome relief.

Lord Wolmer, who is to move the rejection of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, comes, on the Palmer or male side, of stock which has, in the last few generations, been predominantly clerical. The most conspicuous example of a Palmer who did not enter the Church was his paternal grandfather, Lord Chancellor Selborne, whose sympathy with the Church could not have been keener had he been in Holy Orders. Though afterwards he sat in the same Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone, there was no more out-and-out opponent of the Disendowment of the Irish Church. Lord Wolmer's courtesy title dates from the opening of the new Law Courts, when the Lord Chancellor, being advanced from a barony to an earldom, took as his second title that of Viscount Wolmer. The member for Newton, the youngest member of the House of Commons, was sent to Winchester, where his father and grandfather, as well as other members of the family, had been educated before him. He won Newton at the last election, after a previous unsuccessfully attempt.

Mr. Walter Long, who moved the rejection of the Home Rule Bill is not without family traditions which might have predisposed him to view matters differently, for his great-grand-father, the father of the late Mr. Hume-Dick, was a member of the Irish Parliament, and voted against the Act of Union. In the days of his boyhood Mr. Long spent a good deal of time under his grandfather's roof at Humewood. Those were the days when nobody would have thought it possible that a Hume could be defeated in a Parliamentary election in Wicklow. Yet Mr. Hume-Dick suffered this fate in 1880. There is nothing singular in Mr. Long's Irish ancestry, for there are not many old families in England without some strain of Irish blood. Mr. Long's colleague, Mr. George Wyndham, supplies anothes familiar instance, in connexion with which a rather liquant little histor cal circumstances may be recalled. As is well known, Mr. George Wyndham is the great grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who lost his life in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Mr. Long's ancestor, Mr. William Hume, l ss his life in the same rebellion, but on the opposite side.

England's captain in the forthcoming triangular Test matches, Mr. C. B. Fry—who opened his season in a very satisfactory manner—has probably more cricket records to his name than any other player, with the exception of Dr. W. G. Grace. Although not his most successful year, last season was a notable one in his career. He finished at the head of the batting averages by a wide margin, having scored seven centuries, including his highest total. Two of these were obtained in one match. Mr. Fry was at the height of his powers in 1901, when he made thirteen centuries, mostly for Sussex, the second of the three counties for which he has appeared. Of this number, no fewer than six were scored consecutively, so that he established two records which are not likely to be beaten very soon. Although "C. B.," as he is affectionately termed by his admirers has never been to Australia with the M. C. C. teams, this is only because he has not been able to spare the time. He was invited to go with the team which has just brought back "the Ashes," but his work on the training-ship "Mercury" prevented him from acceding to the request.

George Hastings, whose entry of burial is being sought at the present moment, was, it would appear, the only son of Warren Hastings. By his second wife, the Baroness Imhoff, the great Indian proconsul seems to have had no issue; but by his marriage in 1757 to the widow of Captain Campbell, there were born a son and a daughter. The girl died in infancy, and was followed soon after to the grave by her mother, their still existing tomb at Murshidabad bearing the date of July 11,1759. The boy, George Hastings, is believed to have been brought to England in 1761. The house at Churchill, in Oxfordshire, where Warren Hastings was born, is still standing, but the ancestral manor of Daylesford, of which he was so proud, has passed to another family, and no descendant, direct or collateral exists to nurse his fame. Clive has fared better in this respect. His fame and honours have come down in a direct male line to a great-grandson, the present Earl of Powis, who numbers among his titles that of Baron Clive of Plassey, county Clare, the Irish peerage which was conferred on Robert Clive five years after the battle which laid low the power of Surajah Dowlah.

In no district will the amount of the estate left by the late Mr. W. D. Cruddas cause more surprise than in the Newcastle area where he lived. That the one-time member for the Northern city was a wealthy man was generally known, and he showed that he had money by generous gifts, mainly to the Church, from time to time. But even local gossip never brought him into the field of millionaires. He lived quietly and simply had no expensive tastes, and devoted nearly all his time to business and religious matters. An estate of a quarter of a million would have surprised nobody, but huge wealth was never associated with his quiet personality. The secret of so large a fortune is probably that Mr. Cruddas spent only a fraction of his real income. Mr. Cruddas was member for Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1895 to 1900. It was his candidature, indeed, that led to the defeat of the present Lord Morley, for the Conservatis had not previously dared to run more than one candidate for the two seats. From the Parliamentary point of view the change was a sad descent, for Newcastle, instead of being represented by one of the foremost men of his time, was left with a member who was practically voiceless. The writer remembers no occasion upon which Mr. Cruddas spoke at Westminster. If he ever did so, he made so little impression that all recollection of his intervention in debate has faded away. The fortune, which Mr. Cruddas, has left is largely due to his interest in the great firm of Armstrong's, which has been responsible for at least one other millionaire estate. It was the father of Mr. Cruddas who helped the first Lord Armstrong with capital to develop his works when he had invented a hydraulic crane. The vast institution at Elswick grew from tiny beginnings by leaps and bounds when the Armstrong gun was invented, to be adopted by the War Office. And the Cruddas family has reaped the benefit of its recognition of a genius.

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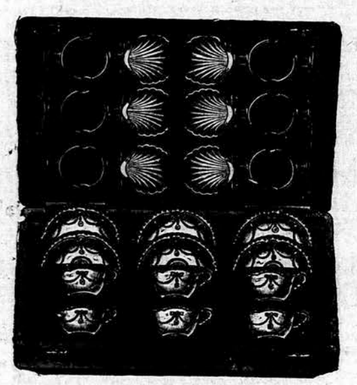
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